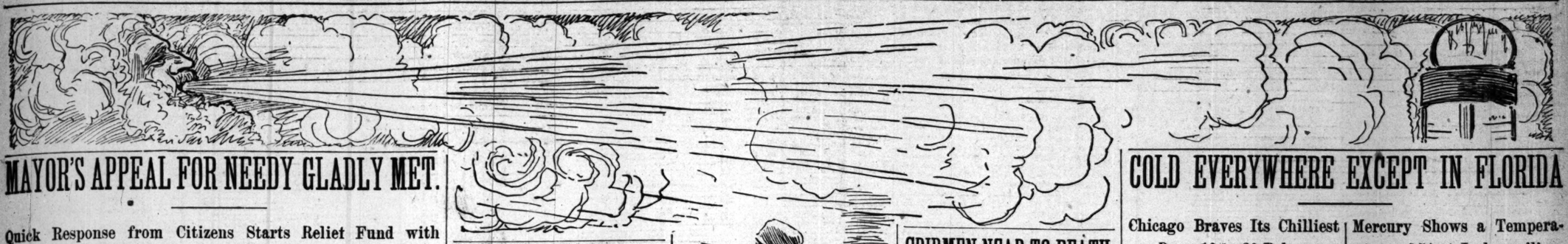
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 26. TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.



MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR NEEDY GLADLY MET.

Quick Response from Citizens Starts Relief Fund with Nearly $7,000 Before the Plan Is Fairly Made Public.

POLICE HEARTILY PLAY THE ROLES OF SAMARITANS.

Thousands Warmed and Fed Through the Ample Emergency Measures Employed and Many Invalids Cared For.

HOW THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND FUEL IS EFFECTED.

Destitution Marked Among Those Who Never Before Asked Alms, but Are Driven to This Strait by Lack of Work.

LIST OF CASH AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS MADE DURING THE DAY.

To the Generous People of Chicago:

The present severe weather must naturally excite the keen sympathy of every kindly disposed person for the worthy and suffering poor. A protracted period of business depression has thrown thousands of men and women out of employment and brought want to families not previously familiar with it. No startling emergency exists, but the aged usually prevailing in a large city is now considerably augmented because of continued "hard times" and the terrible cold. You have ever been found generous in behalf of all worthy objects, and I think it proper at this time and in this way to call your attention to the special occasion now existing for a manifestation of your reasonable generosity.

The distress of women and children in their homes ought especially to be relieved. There are many worthy persons who hesitate to seek assistance, but suffer in silence. I propose to utilize the Police Department for the purpose of investigating cases of destitution, particularly in homes, and of giving prompt help to those found worthy. I ask contributions of money, food, and clothing. Money may be sent to E. G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, and all money contributions should be designated as intended for the "Mayor's Relief Fund." This fund will be expended under the direction of the General Superintendent of Police for the purchase of food and fuel. Contributions of food and clothing may be sent directly to the General Superintendent of Police at the City Hall.

GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor.

The above appeal to the public for contributions to the "Mayor's Relief Fund" was signed and promulgated by Mayor Swift yesterday. Before the appeal was ready for publication, and on the strength of announcements of Mayor Swift's plan, as published in yesterday's papers, this fund had already grown to $7,000.

Fund in Detail.

At the time the Mayor left his office last evening the fund stood as follows:

George F. McKnight	25.00
Greenbaum Sons, employés	17.00
Mandel Bros.	500.00
The Fair	1,000.00
Mayor George B. Swift	100.00
Rufus P. Jennings	25.00
H. C. Murphy	5.00
People's Gas Light and Coke company	1,000.00
Holly Manufacturing company	100.00
J. L. Warner	1.00
H. G. Northrup	5.00
Joseph Downey	100.00
Employés National Bank of the Republic	45.00
Block & Newman	5.00
Cash	1.00
Marcellus Hopkins	10.00
John Bonfield	10.00
A. M. Lessdorf	6.00
Cash	5.00
Byron L. Smith	100.00
Alvin Hulburt	25.00
Employés Street Department	80.00
L. B. Kuppenheimer	100.00
Employés George P. Bent	21.25
H. Dorsey Patton	10.00
Employés Controller's office—	
J. S. Willard	5.00
Alexander Harper	5.00
J. C. Odell	5.00
Frank Fucik	5.00
Etta L. Case	2.00
L. Erickson	2.50
Joe Polatschek	5.00
L. S. Hayes	7.00
Frank Barrett	10.00
Miss M. H. Russell	8.00
Campbell Tailoring company	5.00
A. H. Burley	25.00
Joseph Stockton	25.00
Edwin J. Kuh, M. D.	10.00
Casey & Day	25.00
De Muth & Co.	25.00
Hibbard, Porter & Bro.	10.00
John R. Bohn	10.00
J. D. Adair	5.00
Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association	500.00
Christian Love	1.00
Ludwig Wolff	$1,000.00
Miss E. F. Madden	2.00
Hiram J. Jones	10.00
Balance St. Louis cyclone relief fund	1,400.00
Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons	200.00
John J. Philben	50.00
Philip Maas	50.00
Potter Palmer	200.00

E. G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, was appointed by the Mayor to act as treasurer of the fund.

Members of the Board of Trade raised $5,000 to be expended in relief. Two thousand of this amount was sent to Jane Addams at Hull House for use in that locality, and by 5 o'clock the total amount subscribed had been paid in in cash, the balance of $3,000 remaining to be disposed of.

The German-American Charity Association has contributed $1,500, to be divided as follows: German Society, $500; Chicago Relief and Aid Society, $500; Bureau of Charities, $500.

Other Measures of Relief.

The cash subscriptions did not, however, represent the full measure of the people's generosity yesterday. Other contributions which came into the light were:

"The Hub" Clothing company—Two hundred and fifty tons of coal.

Northwestern Yeast company—One hundred loaves of bread per day.

(Continued on second page.)

FIRES PASS ALL RECORDS.

CHIEF SWENIE'S MEN CALLED TO ALMOST 100 BLAZES IN ONE DAY.

Hardest Work and Most Frightful Exposure in the History of the Department Since the Great Fire of '71—Marshals on Watch Forty-eight Hours Without Sleep—Fourths of July Are All Surpassed—Incidents of Heroic Devotion and of Suffering.

The firemen of Chicago have passed through many severe experiences but yesterday proved the most trying ordeal since the great fire of 1871.

Chief Swenie and Marshal Musham remained at the City Hall until 6 o'clock in the evening. They had been forty-eight hours without sleep, but the situation was too critical for either of them to think of taking needed rest.

It was a day of constant anxiety in which the fire gong kept up an activity which became thoroughly alarming.

Chief Swenie and Marshal Musham held repeated conferences and the question was debated for awhile whether or not the department should be placed under Fourth of July regulations. This day is generally considered the most dangerous of the year from a fire standpoint and special instructions are issued to the department by which the usual fire districts are divided and only a few engines answer to each alarm.

Men Doing Fine Work.

As the alarms began to follow one another with swift regularity Chief Swenie seriously contemplated for a time the issuing of a special order. As the day wore away without any large fires, however, the Chief concluded that his men were doing splendid work and that they would probably pull through without serious mishap.

The day was one not only of hard work on the part of the firemen, but was one of positive suffering. They were bundled to their ears with the heaviest of clothing, which hampered their movements, but was absolutely necessary for their preservation. In spite of all their precautions, the icy spray from the hose pierced them to the very skin. The water froze about their hands, and in several cases their gloves had to be cut from their wrists.

Nearly a Hundred Alarms.

Almost 100 fires were reported up to midnight for the twenty-four hours of Monday. The record of last Fourth of July was surpassed, and a new high-water mark was established in the history of the department for a winter day.

The three operators at the Central Station had no time to talk to any one. It was a case of "jump" from the time the operators assumed their posts at 8 o'clock until they were relieved at 4 o'clock in the evening. The day shift was composed of Frank Swenie, Mike Mahoney, and Jimmy Crowell. Swenie and Mahoney are veterans, and cannot be rattled.

The Chief and Marshal Musham sat in the front office anxiously studying each alarm.

(Continued on third page.)



CRIBMEN NEAR TO DEATH.

TEN IN THE ROSS STRUCTURE GIVE THE DISTRESS SIGNAL.

Tug Jesse Spaulding Crashes Through Mist and Ice Fields to the Rescue—Contractors' Employes, Nearly Out of Coal, Huddle Close to a Boiler—Bitter Winds Smite Them Through Wide Cracks in the Walls—Fuel Is Supplied and Tunnel Protected.

Ten men stretched themselves close to the boiler in the intermediate crib off Sixty-eighth street on Sunday night and tried to keep from freezing.

The wind blew through the great holes in the sides of the crib. Its shelter was little better than the open prairie.

The boiler was too hot to sleep upon. Three feet away icicles formed.

The half-frozen men had tried to board up the holes, but they could not fill the chinks in the rough frame structure which topped the clump of spiles 2,000 feet from shore. There was no sleep, although the men had been on watch for over twenty-four hours.

Fruitless Watch for a Boat.

When morning came the men began to watch for the steamer Van Raalte, which was due from South Chicago with more coal and supplies. A dense cloud of vapor lay on the surface of the water. The crib might have been a half mile or a hundred from shore, for all the men knew.

The men huddled around the solitary boiler, which was being used to furnish steam to run the pumps in keeping the tunnel clear of water. They jumped and clapped their hands to keep from freezing.

Along toward noon Foreman John McPhial discovered there was only enough coal to run the pumps until dark. The Van Raalte had not come.

Prolonged Signal of Distress.

Then he tied down the whistle cord and began a prolonged signal of distress. Against the brisk north wind his signal did not reach the shore. But, after a time, it was heard by the crib-keeper a mile to the eastward.

"The men at the Ross crib are blowing distress signals," was the message that came to the City Hall a little after 2 o'clock. "Hurry up a tug. The men are freezing to death."

In response to this urgent call Paul Brown, who is in charge of crib work for the city, rushed down La Salle street and ordered the tug Jesse Spaulding to go to Sixty-eighth street at the top of its speed.

The tug went crashing through the ice down the river. Although it had broken a passage through in coming to its dock half an hour before, the ice had been frozen firmly again, and a new course had to be broken.

Into an Impenetrable Mist.

Once past the life saving station the boat ran into a mist on the surface of the lake so thick that Capt. Henry Consaul could not see the bow of his craft. He was evidently

(Continued on seventh page.)

COLD EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN FLORIDA

Chicago Braves Its Chilliest Day—10 to 20 Below.

ONLY APPROACH IN 1872.

Hundreds of People Frostbitten in the Icy Wind.

DRUG STORES AS HOSPITALS.

Relief Afforded for Suffering in City and Suburbs.

FORECAST IS SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Below zero.		Below zero.	
1 a. m.	16	2 p. m.	12
2 a. m.	17	3 p. m.	11
3 a. m.	18	4 p. m.	11
4 a. m.	18	5 p. m.	10
5 a. m.	19	6 p. m.	10
6 a. m.	20	7 p. m.	10
7 a. m.	20	8 p. m.	10
8 a. m.	20	9 p. m.	12
9 a. m.	18	10 p. m.	12
10 a. m.	16	11 p. m.	12
11 a. m.	14	12 p. m.	13
12 m.	12	1 a. m.	14
1 p. m.	12	2 a. m.	14

With a minimum of 20° below zero and a maximum of 10° below yesterday was the coldest day in the history of Chicago. The weather moderated slowly from the coldest notch to the warmest, if there is anything about 10° below zero to warrant the use of the word "warm" in referring to it.

The mercury hung at the 20° mark from 6 o'clock to 8 with a persistency worthy a better cause. Not until 5 o'clock p. m. were the hearts of the crowd that hovered over the thermometers in front of the jewelry stores gladdened by the sight of the mercury ascending and touching the first turn mark. But it touched it slightly and hung trembling there for three hours and then at 8 o'clock started on its downward career again.

At 9 o'clock the thermometers showed 12°, and continued falling through the night.

Slight Moderation for Today.

While there is no danger, the weather man says, that the temperature today will be as low as it was yesterday, it will not be much warmer. The day will be clear and bright, but the spine of the cold wave is still as rigid as an iceberg and will not break for several days.

Some of the Frostbitten.

Hundreds of people were frostbitten during the day, the great majority of whom were able to take care of themselves. Many of the victims were assisted by the police and taken to hospitals. The cases coming to public notice were the following:

Anthony, James, assistant engineer Engine Company No. 21; toes on both feet frozen.

Berger, Captain Engine Company No. 9; ears frozen.

Burdick, Fred, blacksmith, Wilmette; ears frozen.

Brown, Charles, Pullman; picked up at Wabash avenue and Congress street; body benumbed.

Bohannon, John, pipeman Engine Company No. 7; overcome by escaping gas while fighting fire in McGuinness & Gannon's saloon, Halsted and Harrison streets; revived by his comrades.

Cunz, William; picked up at Division and Sedgwick streets; hands frozen.

Flynn, W. W., Highland Park; feet frozen.

Holmes, Harry, No. 1649 Ada street; ears, feet, and hands frostbitten.

Johnson, Frank, 29 years old, No. 1338 West Madison street; feet frozen.

Kelly, John, laborer; ears and right foot frozen.

Kwarnberg, Paul, pipeman Engine Company No. 8; ears frozen.

Leahey, Patrick, 21 years old; right foot frozen.

Lorenz, Smith, pipeman Engine Company No. 9; fingers frozen.

Livermore, Dr., Highland Park; nose and ears badly frozen.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Mercury Shows a Temperature of 54 at Jacksonville.

COLD WAVE HITS GEORGIA

Weather in Michigan the Most Severe in Twenty Years.

MANY DESTITUTE IN PEORIA.

Everything Is Frozen Up in the Great Northwest.

FEW LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST.

FLORIDA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Jacksonville	54	Orlando	58
Jupiter	64	St. Augustine	56
Key West	68	Tampa	62

GEORGIA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Atlanta	22	Thomasville	35
Savannah	54		

ALABAMA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Birmingham	20	Mobile	37
Montgomery	23		

LOUISIANA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
New Orleans	42	Shreveport	34

MISSISSIPPI.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Jackson	20	Vicksburg	20
Natchez	22		

KENTUCKY.

Below zero.		Below zero.	
Covington	11	Owensboro	0
Louisville	11		

TENNESSEE.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Nashville	6	Chattanooga	18
Memphis	12	Knoxville	12

NORTH CAROLINA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Raleigh	20	Wilmington	30

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Above zero.	
Charleston	49

VIRGINIA.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Richmond	18	Norfolk	24

WEST VIRGINIA.

Above zero.	
Parkersburg	2

ARKANSAS.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Fort Smith	10	Little Rock	34
Helena	11	Texarkana	17
Hot Springs	12		

MISSOURI.

Above zero.		Below zero.	
Jefferson City	6	St. Joseph	10
Kansas City	4	St. Louis	2
Springfield	8		

TEXAS.

Above zero.		Above zero.	
Abilene	14	Galveston	50
El Paso	46	Palestine	30

ILLINOIS.

Below zero.		Below zero.	
Alton	9	Kankakee	20













Bloomington	20	Moline	18
Bushnell	17	Ottawa	24
Chicago	20	Peoria	17
Danville	10	Quincy	10
Decatur	4	Rockford	20
Galesburg	17	Rock Island	18
Harvard	30	Springfield	11
Joliet	26	Streator	25
MICHIGAN.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Bay City	14	Jackson	17
Decatur	16	Kalamazoo	11
Detroit	8	Lansing	11
Grand Rapids	8	Saginaw	8
INDIANA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Anderson	15	Madison	9
Crown Point	18	Portland	20
Evansville	2	Richmond	20
Greencastle	13	South Bend	22
Indianapolis	14	Valparaiso	27
Logansport	18	Washington	5
IOWA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Atlantic	15	Des Moines	17
Burlington	12	Dubuque	22
Clinton	21	Keokuk	15
Council Bluffs	19	Sibley	5
Davenport	21	Sioux City	20
WISCONSIN.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Boscobel	17	Marshfield	30
Hayward	35	Milwaukee	18
La Crosse	28	Plainfield	25
Lancaster	30	Whitehall	31
Madison	23		
MINNESOTA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Duluth	28	Northfield	23
Faribault	37	Rochester	20
Fergus Falls	28	St. Paul	26
Hallock	36	Virginia	46
Mankato	28	Winona	22
Marshall	30	Worthington	25
Moorhead	28		
NEBRASKA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Alliance	17	Hastings	6
Ashland	11	Lincoln	8
Beatrice	4	McCook	1
Broken Bow	5	Omaha	11
Columbus	9	Seward	8
Grand Island	6	Wymore	12
KANSAS.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Abilene	5	Marion	6
Arkansas City	2	Newton	4
Atchison	4	Sterling	5
Emporia	5	Topeka	4
Gaylord	6	Wichita	5
Goodland	8	Wakeeney	6
COLORADO.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Alamosa	6	Denver	5
Boulder	10	Greeley	6
Central City	1	Gunnison	3
Canyon City	0	Husted	10
Carr	10		
Above zero.		Above zero.	
Colorado Spr'gs.	3	Leadville	18
Glenwood Spr's.	32	Salida	2
MONTANA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Benton	27	Great Falls	27
Butte	7	Havre	30
Billings	15	Helena	24
Boseman	23	Miles City	24
Dillon	10	Livingston	20
Glendive	8		
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Bismarck	24	Jamestown	22
Dickinson	25	Langton	30
Fargo	24	Pembina	24
Grand Forks	24	Williston	20
Grafton	20		
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Huron	16	Sioux Falls	20
Rapid City	8		
UTAH.			
		Above zero.	
Salt Lake City	30		
WYOMING.			
		Below zero.	
Cheyenne	10		
CALIFORNIA.			
Above zero.		Above zero.	
Los Angeles	56	San Francisco	56
OHIO.			
Below zero.		Below zero.	
Cincinnati	12	Massillon	10
Cleveland	15	Portsmouth	15
Columbus	12	Steubenville	10
Chillicothe	20	Toledo	16
Canton	12	Youngstown	13
Dayton	10	Zanesville	14
Hamilton	12		
NEW YORK.			
Above zero.		Above zero.	
Albany	0	Rochester	1
Buffalo	0	Syracuse	0
New York	5		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Above zero.		Below zero.	
Reading	4	Harrisburg	4
Philadelphia	8		
Pittsburg	7		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
		Above zero.	
Boston	14		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
		Above zero.	
Washington	10		

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Chicago's name was on every one's lips at the Capitol today, and crowds were gathered about the big weather maps in both the Senate and House galleries, calling attention to the reports of the severe weather in the city by the lake. On the Senate side was displayed a special map gotten up by an attaché of the Weather Bureau there showing the extremes of temperature all over the United States since the establishment of the service. According to those figures the coldest previous temperature in Chicago was Dec. 24, 1872, when the Signal Service thermometer registered minus 23°. The big map was adorned with a red string according to the usual system, showing that the cold wave is in many respects the most extensive ever known in the country. The string started in an indefinite manner up in Manitoba, and ran through Helena, Mont.; Lander, Wyo.; Santa Fé, N. M.; San Antonio and Galveston, Tex., just north of New Orleans, through Atlanta, and so on, toward New England by way of Washington and Atlantic City. The prediction was made that tonight would be colder, and it was announced that cold wave signals had been ordered along the South Atlantic coast and the gulf as far south as Tampa, Fla. While Chicago was the center of attraction, especially to people who have spent many winters in Washington, for in this city the extreme cold record is 14° below zero, which was Jan. 1, 1881, and curiously enough the same year in Washington saw also the extreme high record, the thermometer going to 104° Sept. 4.

It may be jumping to the other extreme, but it may be comforting to some people in Chicago in their distress to know that July 16 and 17, 1867, the thermometer in the city by the lakes registered 100°, even so that that date and Christmas eve of 1872 are the extreme days in weather on the southwestern corner of Lake Michigan.

FLORIDA ESCAPES THE BLIZZARD.

No Damage Is Done to the Fruit and None Is Expected in the Orange Groves.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Temperature at 10 p. m. tonight was as follows: Jacksonville, 54°; St. Augustine, 56°; Orlando, 58°; Tampa, 62°; Jupiter, 64°; Key West, 68°. A slightly falling barometer is noted at all South Florida points, with rain at Key West and Jupiter. No damage has been done to truck and fruit, and none is probable.

BRAKEMEN ABANDON THEIR TRAINS.

Cold Weather in Georgia Caused Railroad Men to Refuse to Go Out on Runs.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The thermometer touched its lowest point here today at 3 p. m. by falling to 22° above. The cold weather has been creeping up for twenty-four hours past. Its first effect was to almost unman the trains of the Georgia railroad, the brakemen not being used to such severity. Fully one-half of them gave up their places. The cold wave failed to reach the southern part of the State, the thermometer in that section ranging 30° to 35° higher than in the northern part of the State.

to save the fruit crop, which always suffers by an early budding.

COLD WAVE DESCENDS UPON ALABAMA

Temperature Falls to 20 Above Zero at Birmingham and Is Getting Colder.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The cold wave struck Alabama last night, and it has been getting colder ever since. The lowest temperature reached up to 10 o'clock tonight was: At Birmingham, 20°; at Montgomery, 23°; at Mobile, 27°.

TEXAS SHIVERS WITH THE COLD.

Reports from Various Points in the Lone Star State Show a Falling Mercury.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The weather today at Galveston has been the coldest experienced this winter. It sleeted all the afternoon, and indications point to a heavy fall in the temperature before morning. The temperature here is 31° above and getting colder.

At Dallas it has been freezing all day, and the temperature is falling. The thermometer registers 22° above.

At San Antonio this has been the coldest day for many years. The minimum temperature was 18° above zero.

At El Paso the temperature is 46° above and falling.

COLDEST EVER KNOWN IN MICHIGAN.

Mercury in the Thermometer at Detroit Falls to Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The last twenty-four hours has been the coldest ever known in Michigan, and at points in the State there has registered 24 degrees below zero. In Detroit the mercury marked 20 degrees below at the Michigan Central slip dock, on the Detroit River, and at St. Clair the river was entirely choked by ice, and showed 24 degrees below zero. From all over the State came reports of extremely cold weather. At Grand Rapids the intake pipe of the water-works was full of slush, ice, and a water famine was feared. At Wetmore the snow was reported fifteen feet deep, and at Blissfeed the mercury registered 24 below, the coldest ever known in Lenawee Conuty.

MANY PERSONS HUNGRY AT PEORIA.

Mayor of the City Issues an Appeal to the Citizens for Aid for the Poor.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The cold snap of the last two days has caused suffering of such magnitude that today Mayor W. M. Allen issued a call for a mass-meeting of citizens to be held tomorrow evening to relieve the distress. The Mayor today stated that the calls for assistance had increased with the cold weather and it was found impossible to accommodate all.

Harvard, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Fred Perry, a resident of Hebron, in this county, had both of his legs and arms frozen yesterday. Amputation is necessary, but it is feared he will not be able to endure it.

THOUSANDS SUFFER AT MILWAUKEE.

Poor Office Is Literally Besieged by an Army of Half-Clad and Hungry Persons.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The cold wave has produced an immense amount of suffering among the poor of this city and has revealed a degree of wretchedness which it was not supposed existed in this city. The poor office was besieged by an army of half-clad and half-fed people today. There are 3,000 families, including about 18,000 persons, on the poor lists of the county, but this does not include all who are dependent on charity to keep them fed and warm. The Associated Charities and a number of other private relief associations have fully as many others on their lists. The intense cold continued all day, it being here all day, the thermometer registering from 18° to 20° below. In the State it is much colder. The frozen body of Henry Luenthe was found six miles north of Prairie du Chien.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN RAISE $5,000.

Harry Scull Makes a Relief Suggestion Which Leaps Into Dollars as Fast as the Members Hear of It.

It is seldom that the Board of Trade lends money to Providence, but yesterday $5,000 was so lent. It was given to the poor. Commission-men, brokers, and receivers and shippers on 'Change showed that they had big, generous hearts and that they could think of something besides trade and commerce or puts and calls and options. Within two hours $5,000 was raised to relieve the suffering poor of the city, and before 3 p. m. nearly $2,000 of that amount was in the hands which had been shriveled and trembling with cold to buy food and fuel.

It was Harry Scull who first put his feelings into action. He was talking with a crowd of brokers on the side of the wheat pit just before the bell tapped announcing the beginning of business. He said: "Boys, we haven't been very prosperous this year, but we have all been prosperous enough to give something to the poor people who are starving right here in town. Let's do something."

Everybody wanted to give, and traders were following Parker and Nash around to give them checks so that they could be cashed before noon and make no delay.

Before 12 o'clock the collectors stated to the crowd that they would not accept less than $5,000 from the board, and several traders told Parker to figure up what he had, and what was lacking in the $5,000 would come out of their pockets. Shortly after 12 the total amount had been secured.

Nearly half of it was in currency. President Baker telephoned immediately to Jane Addams at Hull House, and a little later nearly $2,000 was in her hands and on the way to the poor.

By 5 o'clock the last cent subscribed had been paid in, and the board had made a record for one of the quickest and most generous responses to the needs of suffering humanity ever known in this city.

SOCIETY LENDS A HELPING HAND.

Visiting Nurses' Association and the Woman's Club Renew Their Zeal for Benevolent Endeavor.

Society, either by individual effort or through organized charities, is lending a helping hand in relieving the suffering.

There is hardly a family in society circles which is not contributing directly or indirectly.

Of course the various clubs, through the charities departments, are actively engaged, and special and urgent appeals have been made to all members for either cash subscriptions or food and clothing.

A special meeting of the Visiting Nurses' Association will be held this morning with a view to taking measures for increasing the efficiency of its corps, if that be possible. As it is the nurses are in constant attendance at the homes of deserving and suffering families.

The Woman's club has already in preparation an entertainment for the relief of destitute children, and the existing suffering will only add to its importance and render more certain its financial success.

The social world has never been so thoroughly aroused to the pressing necessity of quick action as at the present time, and many persons not connected with any organized charity have hastened to send their contributions directly to the Mayor.

Prof. Kletzing Sues Dr. Keeton.

The trouble between Prof. Josiah F. Kletzing of the Ravenswood High School and Dr. Theodore A. Keeton is recalled in a damage suit for $10,000 begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Prof. Kletzing. Kletzing bases his suit upon an alleged assault upon him by Dr. Keeton.

Not one housekeeper in a hundred can make a good mince pie. Every housekeeper can make a delicious mince pie by using Armour's "Star" Mince Meat.

MAYOR'S FUND FOR NEEDY

RELIEF WORK THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED TO MEET URGENT CASES.

Contributions from the Citizens Reach a Large Sum the First Day—Police Do Excellent Emergency Work—Thousands Warmed and Fed—Many Invalids Cared For—How the Distribution of Food and Fuel Is Effected—Pitiable Examples of Woe.

(Continued from first page.)

The Weaver Coal company—Use of building at Fortieth street and Wentworth avenue. Stoves and coal supplied. All applicants accommodated.

Salvation Army—Use of barracks for people. Will also provide soup and bread for breakfast without charge. Barracks are as follows: No. 588 West Madison street, accommodations for 1,000; No. 184 North Clark street, accommodations for 100; No. 395 South Clark street, accommodations for 75; Grotto Theater, accommodations for 100; S. A. Barracks, Twelfth and Halsted streets, Seventy-eighth street, accommodations for 75; Linden Theater, Sixty-third and Halsted streets, accommodations for 150; No. 1682 Milwaukee avenue, accommodations for 100.

Harden & Haffer, coal dealers, ten tons of coal.

"Gus, the Square Hatter," ten dozen Scotch caps.

Through the benevolence of the residents in his district Lieut. Bonfield of the Stanton Avenue Police Station was enabled to give plenty of soup and coffee to fifty homeless men who had applied for lodgings at the station. Justice "Biff" Hall contributed $10 towards purchasing food for destitute families in the district. Albert Heine, a grocer, gave $6 and William Livingston, No. 3558 Grand boulevard, donated $7 and 800 pounds of coal.

People's Church members filled Room 1117 Masonic Temple with supplies of food and clothing. The room was in charge of Mrs. F. B. Vrooman and Mrs. S. Baker.

The Health Department secured from the Council last night an emergency appropriation of $10,000 with which to care for cases of contagious diseases at the Isolation Hospital. This will allow the Health Office to care for diphtheria and scarlet and typhoid fever patients among the poor.

The Council also indorsed the Mayor's action in starting a relief fund and in setting the Police Department into action as an effective agent in behalf of humanity.

Thousands Warmed and Fed.

The work of giving immediate relief to the destitute of the city through the agency of the Police Department, according to the plan devised on Sunday by Mayor Swift and authorized by orders sent out to Police Inspectors by Chief Badenoch on Sunday evening, resulted yesterday in furnishing 1,000 destitute homes of the city with food and fuel.

When Mayor Swift came to his office yesterday morning he went at once to see Chief Badenoch and decide upon plans for putting his scheme into immediate working order. Chief Badenoch reported that patrolmen all over the city were already at work looking for cases of urgent need.

It was arranged that supplies should be purchased at once from wholesale houses and ordered delivered to the police stations of the city in quantities proportionate to the number of poor people in their localities, ready for distribution. Mayor Swift agreed to be responsible for the payment for these supplies.

Commissariat at Noon.

Orders were at once sent to dealers for the delivery of the supplies and by noon the following quota of provisions was in the police stations ready for distribution:

Four thousand pounds of beef.
Eight thousand loaves of bread.
Twenty-nine barrels of cornmeal.
Sixteen barrels of beans.
Sixteen barrels of peas.
Seventy-two tons of coal.

"The plan which Mayor Swift suggested and which the Police Department is carrying out," said Chief Badenoch, yesterday afternoon, "is to supply people in urgent need with provisions enough to last them until help can reach them from the County Agent or other organized charitable sources. To bring this about, use is being made of the entire Police Department, with its patrolmen, officers, and clerical help. Not one cent of expense is incident to this work, as no extra help is needed, and every cent that is contributed to the Mayor's relief fund will be expended in the purchase of food and fuel for the destitute of the city.

Police Expedite Relief.

"The advantage of the plan in a case of emergency such as now exists is that the poor can be found and a report of their condition made with small loss of time. Instead of the twenty visitors working under the County Agent to look up cases of need we now have 2,500 policemen, each one well acquainted with his beat, to go into the homes of the poor and learn the condition of the people. Certainly 2,500 men can find out who are in need of help much more speedily than twenty.

"President D. D. Healy of the County Board and County Agent Olson called upon me this morning and I had a talk with them about this new plan of work. It was explained to them that it was not intended to interfere in any sense with the work of the County Agent; that this plan was to give temporary relief only, and we wished later to turn the cases over to the County Agent.

"President Healy admitted to me that the work had been so overcrowded in their department that they had several thousand applications in their hands which their visitors had not yet had time to investigate. I asked him if he would be willing to turn these applications over to me, let me assort them to the different police precincts, have the patrolmen investigate them, and report through me to him.

Police Use County Blanks.

"He readily assented to this proposition. As a result, it was only a short time before these applications were in the hands of the patrolmen and were being investigated. President Healy and County Agent Olson agreed to accept the reports of patrolmen filled out on the County Agent's blanks as equivalent to the reports of their own visitors. Pursuant to this agreement patrolmen have been instructed to make careful investigations and secure answers to all the questions contained in the County Agent's blanks, sign these statements with their names and star numbers, and return them to me, giving to each applicant whose plea is favorably acted upon a County Agent's card, which will entitle him to receive permanent relief by calling at the County Agent's headquarters or his branch station.

"This covers the ground contemplated in this temporary relief plan. It is simply an effort by promt means to prevent the poor from freezing and starving while they wait for relief from sources which are necessarily more tardy in their action."

Chief Badenoch's Order.

In order that policemen might be more fully informed concerning the workings of the plan Chief Badenoch yesterday sent out to division inspectors for promulgation through departments the following order, supplementary to his order of Sunday evening:

"To Inspectors: Referring to the matter of relief work inaugurated by this department this morning the following instructions are deemed necessary to the end that uniformity and method may prevail in the distribution of such relief. You will instruct commanding officers and patrolmen that whenever or wherever notified of a case of destitution they must either go in person or send an officer immediately to investigate the case, and if found urgent render immediate assistance by sending from the stations supplies as follows:

"For families of four or less number of persons, five pounds of fresh beef, five pounds of beans, five pounds of peas, five pounds of cornmeal, and one loaf of bread for each person.

"Families of a greater number of persons than the above will receive ten pounds of fresh meat and the same quantity of beans, peas, and cornmeal as stated above, and an additional loaf of bread for each additional person in family.

Fuel in a Hurry.

"Where food is needed immediately a barrel of soft coal and some wood should be sent in patrol wagons to the house.



PATROL WAGONS DISTRIBUTE COAL AND FOOD.

"The officer making the investigation should at once fill out the County Agent's blank application for assistance, a number of which will be furnished for use at each station, in just the same manner as the County Agent's visitor would fill out the same, signing his (the officer's) name with his star number, thereto, and send the same to this office.

"Officers rendering relief should also deliver County Agent's card, which will be furnished, and inform the party that additional relief will be forwarded by the County Agent, and should they fail to receive such assistance instruct them to notify the stations of such failure.

"The object of this department is to afford instant temporary relief, and D. D. Healy, President of the County Board, and the County Agent have agreed to accept the reports made by our officers upon their blanks. It will therefore be necessary for officers making such reports to make thorough investigation of each case, as they will be held strictly accountable for the correctness of all statements made by them.

Soup Rather than Coffee.

"I would advise that at all stations where there are cooking facilities, instead of feeding the lodgers in the morning with bread and coffee, the coffee be dispensed with, and a bowl of strong, nourishing soup be substituted; this to last only during the inclement weather.

"In furnishing the County Agent's cards to families that have been temporarily relieved by this department, officers will be careful to instruct these people that those living south of Thirty-ninth street must apply to the branch office of the County Agent, No. 6140 Wentworth avenue, and every one north of Thirty-ninth street should apply at the County Agent's office, No. 120 South Clinton street.

"You will see that commanding officers at all stations are fully advised, and impress upon them the necessity for immediate action in rendering relief where such is needed.

"An absolutely correct list of the names and addresses, and the number of persons comprising families to whom relief is rendered by this department, should be kept at division headquarters, together with a list of the names and addresses of parties whom officers of this department have reported to the County Agent as being deserving of relief. Such list should be forwarded daily from division headquarters to this office.

"J. J. BADENOCH,
"General Superintendent."

E. G. Keith Is Treasurer.

After Mayor Swift had his talk with Chief Badenoch yesterday morning he called upon President E. G. Keith of the Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer of the Bureau of Charities, and asked him if he would serve as Treasurer of the Mayor's relief fund. Mr. Keith consented, and the amount subscribed to the Mayor's fund will be deposited with him, and will be paid out by him upon bills which are properly indorsed by Chief Badenoch, who will have entire charge of dispensing the fund, being immediately informed by his patrolmen and officers as to where cases of need exist.

Chief Badenoch said at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that 700 cases, meaning 700 families, had already been relieved through the agency of the police.

"As soon as an officer finds a case of destitution," he said, "he at once returns to the station, taking with him some member of the family to carry back supplies. As provisions are in waiting at every station, this method is as direct and immediate as any could possibly be. If fuel is needed in the family it is sent in a patrol wagon at once, so that within an hour from the time when a patrolman has found people shivering and hungry they are provided with nourising food and the means of cooking it and keeping themselves warm."

During the day Mayor Swift called upon Mr. Keith, Treasurer of the fund, in whose keeping there remained a balance of $1,400, which had been contributed to the fund for the relief of the cyclone sufferers at St. Louis. He told Mr. Keith that St. Louis people had repeatedly refused to receive this fund, which had come in rather late, and asked him to apply it to the Mayor's relief fund. This was done.

RELIEVING THE NEEDY IN EVANSTON.

Supervisor McMahon Is Assisted by Mrs. J. E. Scott, President of the Associated Charities.

Supervisor McMahon of Evanston was busy yesterday relieving cases of destitution among the poor of that city. He was aided to a great extent by Mrs. John E. Scott, the President of the Woman's Associated Charities of Evanston. No aggravated cases of destitution or suffering were reported, however.

BREAD FOR THE HUNGRY.

ORGANIZED CHARITY MINISTERS TO THE COLD AND FAMISHING.

Eighteen Hundred Swedes and Others Visit the North Side Soup Kitchen and Two Hundred Are Lodged—Colored People Seek to Alleviate the Sufferings of Their Race—Misery of Poles and Bohemians—Work of Salvation Army and the County.

The unemployed and destitute among the Swedes on the North Side crowded into the free soup kitchen at No. 148 East Chicago avenue all day yesterday, and 1,800 were fed on soup and bread. The kitchen has been open for several weeks, but yesterday broke the record in the number cared for. The first floor of the building is occupied by the tables and benches, along which the unfortunates sit down after having secured their soup and bread.

The morning meal is served to all who come at 9 o'clock, but long before that hour the basement, through which entrance is had in cold weather, was filled to suffocation and many were obliged to await their turn on the outside. The men, as many as could get into it, congregated in the basement and formed a line leading up into the room where the soup and bread are served. Only sixty could get into this room at one time, and while these were being fed and dismissed through the front door the rest waited patiently in the basement. Another crowd was fed in the afternoon. Member of needy families residing in the neighborhood called with pails and went home to waiting ones.

Some of the men who applied had been frostbitten and were given attention.

At night the basement, where 130 bunks have been erected, is used as a sleeping-room. Five cents is charged for a bunk and two cents for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. There were 200 men, as many as could be accommodated, in the room last night, and the pennies received from each supplied fuel which kept a warm fire going all night.

The charity is being kept up by the labors of a committee of charitable Swedish men and women, as follows:

Dr. and Mrs. Windrow, No. 233 La Salle avenue.
Mrs. Herman Lindskog, No. 97 Sedgwick street.
N. Soderberg, No. 249 East Chicago avenue.
Alfred Sandstedt, No. 37 Heine place.
Gustaf Falk, No. 148 East Chicago avenue.
Olaf Nillson, No. 830 Humboldt avenue.
P. A. Anderson, No. 10 Hudson avenue.
Mrs. Hilda Lindeen, Oak and Larrabee streets.
Mrs. Emma Anderson, No. 298 East Division street.
Mrs. Othela Myhrman, Free Swedish Employment Bureau, No. 85 Washington street.

The committee is anxious to extend the usefulness of the charity and contributions will be thankfully received.

Gustaf Falk has tendered his services as manager at the kitchen and lodgings.

The Swedish Societies' Central Association is another organization which helps the needy. But this organization is handicapped by a lack of funds.

Gustaf Johnson, No. 65 East Chicago avenue, is treasurer of the organization, and there is a committee for each division of the city to care for the needy in its territory.

These committees consist of the following:

North Side—Gustaf Johnson, No. 68 East Chicago avenue; Edmund Swenson, No. 11 Wendell street; John E. Tengberg, No. 135 Wedder street; Frank Oberg, No. 267 East Division street.

West Side—Charles Ringstrom, No. 82 West Huron street; Victor Larson, No. 1024 Kimball avenue.

South Side—D. A. Danielson, No. 6748 South Peoria street; C. Gustafson, No. 3031 Portland avenue; and Emil R. Asplund, No. 472 Thirty-first street.

WANT AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

County Agent Relieves Many and the More Fortunate of the Race Organize for Work.

The destitution among the colored people is greater than ever before in the history of the city. The County Agent's report shows that between Saturday morning and late yesterday afternoon about 160 colored people were relieved.

County Commissioner Edward H. Wright said yesterday that he was receiving applications daily from colored sufferers.

The colored people themselves have organized relief clubs on the West and South Sides. In the Englewood district and that part of the South Side south of Thirty-ninth street the colored women have organized a charity club, with Mrs. W. H. Davis, No. 5028 Dearborn street, as the chief spirit.

At the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, the Rev. R. C. Ransom has organized the women of his church into a relief corps and divided the district north of Thirty-ninth street into sections. The work was begun yesterday. It is proposed to establish a relief station in the church. The collections of Sunday have been set aside to begin the scheme of aid proposed. The Colored Men's Sunday club, which meets at the same church every Sunday afternoon, has joined with the pastor, and will contribute to the relief fund. The colored journals, All About Us, and the Conservator, also will aid in the work.

On the West Side the Rev. Mr. Clemins of St. Stephen's A. M. E. Church, Robey street, organized a relief club on Sunday evening. The church will be used as a relief station.

The Unity Home, at No. 3041 Dearborn street, is now crowded beyond its capacity with aged colored poor, as is the Masonic Home at 3122 Armour avenue. In both homes the managements have been severely taxed to supply the wants of the inmates.

SALVATION ARMY CARES FOR SCORES.

Barracks in All Sections of the City Are Thrown Open and Food and Shelter Given.

Stretched on benches and chairs around blazing wood and coal fires scores of men slept in the barracks and emergency lodging-houses of the Salvation Army last night. At No. 184 North Clark street the men were allowed to sleep on the chairs and on the floor, while those who had 10 or 15 cents to invest found good cots and a room to themselves. All of the lodgers will be given a free breakfast this morning. The lodging-house was patronized by a score of homeless men.

At the old Grotto Theater in Archer avenue, near State street, cots were arranged in the basement for forty men, and up-stairs soup, bread, and coffee were served for a penny each.

The old Princess Rink on West Madison street was kept open all night, and whoever wished was allowed to sleep on the chairs. Twenty men passed the night there.

At No. 395 South Clark street, the barracks at Twelfth and Halsted streets, Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-eighth street, the Linden Theater, Sixty-third and Halsted streets, and at No. 1682 Milwaukee avenue, the Salvation Army also offered sleeping room to whoever wished to come in, and many availed themselves of the chance to get out of the cold.

RELIEF BY COUNTY AND CHARITIES.

Pitiable Cases of Destitution Discovered by Visitors Where Sickness Augments Hunger and Cold.

Fifteen hundred cold and hungry people, most of them representing families that were on the verge of both starvation and freezing, crowded the office of the County Agent yesterday and begged for food and fuel. Almost every nationality on the face of the earth was represented in the crowd. Children whose parents were too ill to come themselves brought empty baskets and asked to have them filled. Women whose clothing would have been scant in midsummer walked several miles through the freezing air to get food for their children.

While the hundreds were being taken care of at the County Agent's office specially employed visitors were scouring the tenement house districts and searching through garrets and attics for freezing and starving people, and in a dozen places about the city bureaus of charity, under the auspices of the Civic Federation, were dispensing food, clothing, and fuel in the same way.

Altogether over 750 families were supplied with either food or fuel or with both, and in a few cases with clothing, by the County Agent. Three hundred tons of coal were ordered delivered to the poor during the day.

Two Half-Starved Babies.

The most pitiful case of destitution during the day was discovered in an attic of a big tenement house at No. 227 East Twenty-fifth street. Two half-starved babies, one of them with both legs broken and incased in plaster casts, and the other sick with tonsilitis, were found with their mother, Mrs. Ella Nichols, a young colored woman of more than average intelligence.

The room was almost bare of furniture, but what there was, like the garret in which the little family lived, was scrupulously clean. The mother had been deserted by her husband, but, till a few days ago, had been able to support herself and her babies by taking in washing. The family had exhausted its last bit of fuel and all the food in the house when Inspector Joseph Slater ordered relief.

At No. 30 Houghton avenue Mary Reilly and her four small children were found huddled in a room without fire or food, with the mercury seven degrees below zero outdoors and the air almost as cold within.

At No. 84 Sheldon street W. L. Bayles, his sick wife, and six children, the oldest 14 years old, were found without fire and almost without food. Bayles is a waiter, who had steady work till he fell ill a few months ago and lost his place.

At No. 222 Elizabeth street Mrs. Johnson, a widow, was found with her ten-months-old child, without food or fuel.

At No. 272 Erie street the County Agent's visitors discovered Charles Pinsoneault and his wife, the latter ill in bed, and their small room without fire or fuel.

Food Remnants from Last Week.

An old novel at No. 457 Canal street, so dilapidated that it was thought no one could be living there, was discovered to shelter a family named Zamrosky, husband, wife, and four little children, the oldest 10 years old. The husband was ill in bed, and the entire family was living on the remnants of a small allowance of food received from the County Agent a week ago.

Michael Sewick, an old man, too feeble to work, but willing to try if he could get a chance, was found in a cold shanty at No. 679 Jefferson street, with his wife and two children. Sewick had not earned a penny for six months, and the family had lived by charity. They had exhausted their food and fuel.

Three small children of Samuel Kaliff were found in a room too small for a bed, trying to keep warm by cuddling together on an old quilt on the floor. The father and mother and the three children have been living in the one room and sleeping on the floor.

In Russian Jewish Quarter.

Jo Falken, totally blind, was discovered at No. 115 String street, in an old wooden hovel, with his wife and three children, in destitute circumstances.

Reports of the number of cases relieved by the Bureau of Charities will not be received from all of the stations where resupplies are being given out till today. Food and clothing and fuel were given out yesterday at No. 4638 Ashland avenue, in the Stock-Yards district; at No. 308 West Sixty-third street, in the Englewood district; at No. 368 East Sixty-third street, in the Thirty-fourth Ward; at No. 3346 State street, covering the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards; at No. 952 Milwaukee avenue, No. 723 Sheffield avenue, No. 55 South Morgan street, and No. 112 Sedgwick street. In addition to these headquarters for donations the Bureau of Charities received reports of destitution and requests for help at No. 140 North Union street, at Hull House, Northwestern University Settlement, No. 252 West Chicago avenue; Epworth House, Pierce street, near Halsted; Maxwell Street Settlement, Thirteenth street, near Halsted; Helen Heath Settlement, No. 869 Thirty-third court; Elm Street Settlement, No. 80 Elm street; Clybourn Avenue Settlement, No. 279 Clybourn avenue; Kirkland Settlement, No. 334 Indiana street; and the Medical Missionary Settlement, No. 744 Forty-seventh street.

Many citizens called on Lieut. Thomas at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station and contributed money or food and other articles for the relief of the suffering. In the Thirty-fifth street, Twenty-second street, and other police districts volunteer women went from house to house in charitable visitation.

Feet Frozen in Bed.

The case of Edward Doyle, No. 1335 State street, and his wife and two daughters, Maggie and Katie, 6 and 4 years old respectively, was peculiarly distressing. Doyle is a painter, who lost his job at Pullman during the great strike, and whose living since has been most precarious, being made mostly by infrequent odd jobs of carrying in coal. Since Saturday the family had had no food, and Sunday the last bit of coal was burned. A neighbor lent a scuttleful, but it was decided to keep that till morning, and the family went to bed to try to keep warm. During the night the mother and both children had their feet frozen. Lieut. Cudmore had the woman taken to the County Hospital, where her condition was pronounced serious. The children were cared for at the Annex. A brother of Justice Richardson gave Doyle $10 on learning his sad story.

Ten Starving in One Room.

Another sad case was that of R. Mochenberg, a Russian Jew, living with his wife and eight children in one little room at No. 136 Pacific avenue. When Dr. May and two policemen from the Harrison Street Station visited the house yesterday afternoon they found the family starving. A 9-months'-old baby was ill with fever and dying for want of proper nourishment and medical attendance. Dr. May had the infant removed to the County Hospital, and the family temporarily relieved.

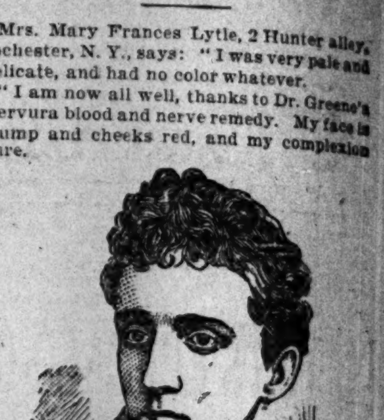
It was reported to the Hyde Park police that the family of Edwin Martin, No. 251 West Fifty-first street, was without money, food, or fuel, and that a child, which died on Saturday from lack of nourishment, lay unburied in the house. Walter C. Nelson, No. 5121 Jefferson avenue, sent money to the needy father.

Was Sallow—Had No Color.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Makes Red Cheeks, Clear Complexion.

Mrs. Mary Frances Lytle, 2 Hunter alley, Rochester, N. Y., says: "I was very pale and delicate, and had no color whatever.

"I am now all well, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. My face is plump and cheeks red, and my complexion pure.



MRS. MARY FRANCES LYTLE.

"When I began the use of this most excellent remedy, I only weighed 81 pounds, now I weigh 115 pounds and am still gaining. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful medicine."

If constipated, use Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills with the Nervura. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
CURES

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slight rise in temperature.
Sun rises at 7:19 a. m.; sets at 5:07 p. m.
Moon rises at 1:30 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed
HAMBURG	Phœnecia	
NEW YORK	Fuerst Bismarck	
NAPLES		Fulda.
BOSTON	Catalonia	

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TRINITY M. E. CHURCH SERVES DINNER

While the Cold Weather Continues the Society Will Feed the Hungry Daily.

A substantial free dinner will be served to the poor today from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and each day hereafter while the cold weather continues, in the dining-room of Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Notice has been sent to the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station that the homeless people who come there to sleep will be fed at the church, and also as many more as care to come.

The meal will consist of coffee, potatoes, meat, pork and beans, bread, and apples. Preparations to feed a large number of people began at the church yesterday.

The cooking and serving will be done by members of the church and congregation, but every one is invited to contribute either cash or provisions, which should be taken to the south rear door of the church. Contributions of money should be sent to the Rev. Frank Crane, No. 2519 Indiana avenue.

Do you like a dry champagne? Try Cook's Imperial Extra Dry; its flavor is unrivalled and it is perfectly pure.

WHY LADIES LIKE COFFEE

Though Many Admit It Hurts Them.

Many ladies have so great a liking for coffee for breakfast that the meal seems flat and unsavory without it; but the muddy complexion, which is almost a sure accompaniment, is a great trial, and the question is seriously discussed many and many times over in one's mind whether it is possible to give over the coffee and gradually get back the lost complexion or keep on with the coffee and get on with the bad skin and make the best of it.

The disordered stomach and liver sometimes bring on more serious troubles. To quit the use of coffee is the only true relief. It contains the same poisonous alkaloids as tobacco, strychnine, and morphine, although less volume. One can use the delicious hot Food Coffee, Postum Cereal, at meals and never miss the coffee. It brews the deep seal brown of Mocha and takes on the rich golden brown of old Java when cream is added. It is made by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Michigan, purely and wholly of the nourishing grains intended by the Creator for man's subsistence. The pungent taste so well liked in strong coffee is retained in Postum.

Nature quickly recovers when coffee is left off and the natural health coffee is used in its place. Healthful sleep is again enjoyed, and nerves, stomach, liver, bowels, and heart cease their complaining when the disturbing cause is withdrawn.

These are great, big, live facts, worthy the attention of any one who cares for the exquisite fun of being perfectly well.

Beware of the fraudulent imitations of the original Postum Cereal Food Coffee. Insist on Postum.

POSTUM CEREAL
Food Coffee
"It makes RED BLOOD"

FIRES PASS ALL RECORDS.

CHIEF SWENIE'S MEN CALLED TO ALMOST 100 BLAZES IN ONE DAY.

Hardest Work and Most Frightful Exposure in the History of the Department Since the Great Fire of '71—Marshals on Watch Forty-eight Hours Without Sleep—Fourths of July Are All Surpassed—Incidents of Heroic Devotion and of Suffering.

(Continued from first page.)

The Chief would grow a little restless occasionally and would get up and look out the windows at the scurrying crowds.

"I will have to admit that this is a pretty tough experience," remarked the Chief. "You see the department is working under a terrible disadvantage. We must dig from the time the alarm comes in until the men get to the fire. It takes them a good while to get dressed in their heavy clothes, and then they have to begin work with their axes to open up the water plugs, which are frozen solid in many instances. So it frequently happens that we are unable to get any water until fifteen minutes after the boys are on the scene. I do not see, however, that there is any help for it. We are getting along remarkably well, taking everything into consideration.

Fires Lighted Constantly.

"I issued an order this morning instructing the engineers to keep their fires lighted constantly. They ought to have enough sense to do this without any orders. I found that some of them had neglected to keep their fires going and the result was when the engine got to the fire the machinery was gummed up from the extreme cold, thus practically throwing the engine out of service for the time being.

"I put a stop to that mighty quick. The men are suffering for want of sleep in some of the houses. A fireman is of no account without his rest, as a man cannot keep warm if he is sleepy. I have got about all this thing I want. I remember of only one previous experience that will compare to this cold snap. In 1855 we had a cold wave which made the thermometer register 30° below zero. I was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department at the time, and came near freezing to death while fighting a fire in North Wells street. The men could not stand the cold for over fifteen minutes, when they were forced to seek shelter."

Marshal Musham's hands were partly frozen while fighting the blazes in West Twelfth street and in Calumet avenue the night before last. Musham insisted that he would not suffer much inconvenience, but he devoted most of his leisure yesterday to nursing his nipped fingers.

WOES OF WEST SIDE FIRE FIGHTERS.

Three Companies Spend the Day in the Cutting Wind Extinguishing the Stove Factory Embers.

The weather was not a joking matter to fire engine companies No. 17, No. 57, and No. 66, which had to continue fighting the smoldering fire at the stove factory in West Twelfth street until after 6 p. m. yesterday. They were compelled to face the cutting wind almost continuously for nearly twenty-four hours. Many of them did not take time even to swallow a cup of coffee, and few found an opportunity of standing inside a sheltered place as much as two consecutive minutes during the entire day.

The flames stubbornly resisted the efforts of the firemen and the mass of ice formed on the sides of the ruined walls and in the window spaces prevented the pipemen from directing the streams with effect. The water was broken into spray and fell frozen to the ground without reaching the seat of the flames. The work was continued assiduously all day long, three streams being poured upon and into the building continuously.

The wind came direct from the west and swept Twelfth street clear of all loose snow. The majority of the firemen had to work in the street. They were careful to keep their ears protected and no instances of severe freezing of the limbs and extremeties were reported. Several of the men had their noses touched, but their companions applied snow, and in the general hurry and bustle of the work none of the sufferers' names could be learned. No one was compelled to leave the scene of the fire.

Some Bystanders Frosted.

The residents of the neighborhood seemed to be fascinated by the icy ruins, and gazed in admiration upon the cascades and sprays of crystal. A few were so lost to their surroundings or condition as to forget what time of year it was. Occasionally a man was seen standing in the street without overcoat or other protection from the cold except a bodycoat and hat. More than once the firemen had to stop work to rub snow on the face or ears of some bystander. They did not ask anybody's name, but resumed their work as soon as they had sent away the victim rejoicing that it was not too late to save his good looks.

Joseph Gebele, proprietor of Ruehl's Hall, opposite the stove factory, kept open house for the firemen, and anything that he had was at their disposal without question or cost. He had a pot of coffee boiling a large part of the time, and furnished all the firemen who found time to eat it a nice, warm dinner, and sent out "red hots" to the others by their companions.

Eugene Sweeney, Marshal of the Seventh Battalion, spent a large part of the day with the men who braved the cold in Twelfth street. No. 66 was the first company to be relieved. The members looked more dead than alive when they arrived at their headquarters at Fillmore and Sacramento avenues about 6:30 p. m. No. 44 took the place of No. 66.

Accidents at the Fire.

An unusual number of accidents occurred at various stages of this fire. Capt. John McDonough of Engine Company No. 18 fell down a flight of stairs early yesterday morning while directing the placing of a line of hose in the building just east of the fire. He struck on the back of his head. He tried to continue work, but was unable to do so, and had to be taken home, suffering great pain. Capt. McDonough got his back badly crushed between two engines at the Pullman fire and has never been so strong since.

Richard Rice, pipeman of Engine Company No. 5, fell down three flights of stairs during the fire about midnight, but by strange good fortune escaped serious injury. His arms and back were badly abraded and his back was slightly wrenched, but his physician said he was not dangerously hurt. He was cared for in Ruehl's saloon until he could be sent to his home.

Matthew McDonough, pipeman of No. 18, was among those who got their ears frozen. He will not lose them.

When the barkeeper at McGuinness & Gannon's saloon in the basement at the northwest corner of Harrison and Halsted streets turned on the gas last evening and applied a lighted match he got no light. He went with the porter to thaw out the pipe under the sidewalk. The pipe was thawed out rather more forcibly than was desired and pieces of it were afterwards found embedded in the ceiling. The bartender turned in an alarm by running to Engine Company No. 7 in Blue Island avenue and the flames were quickly subdued.

Overcome by Gas.

Some of the firemen swallowed large gulps of gas, and John Bohannon, pipeman, was carried out to the street nearly insensible. He revived as soon as a twenty degree below zero current of air struck his face, and was able to go home.

Peter Connelly, in thawing out the water pipe in the basement of No. 141 South Sangamon street yesterday morning, set fire to the woodwork of his kitchen. The flames burned everything in the two back rooms on the second floor.

The upper flat was occupied by J. M. Shea, his mother, two sisters, and younger brother. The women were alone in the house and were not aware of the fire until it began to crackle above their heads. The elder woman is feeble. She was sitting with only a wrapper on, when her daughter gave the alarm. They carried her out into the street and a neighbor gave her shelter. The firemen mastered the flames after about an hour's work. The damage amounted to about $350. They found a hot pot of coffee and a plate of sandwiches waiting for them when they were through.

A passer-by was struck on the head with a brick. He sustained a painful scalp wound. However, he made no complaint and went away without giving his name.

Fire from Exploding Match.

While Mrs. B. E. Fisher, a roomer at No. 537 Loomis street, was lighting the parlor gas last evening the head of a match exploded and fell upon a lounge, setting it afire and communicating to the lace curtain of a neighboring window. Mrs. Fisher ran to the door and screamed, and three men who were passing ran in and carried out the blazing lounge. The firemen found nothing to do on their arrival.

Thirty horses had a narrow escape from cremation at the Kentucky stables, No. 239 South Paulina street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Proprietor J. E. Murphy on his arrival at the stable found flames leaping up the stairway from the office to the second floor. He quickly gave the alarm, when Battalion Chief John Cook of the Sixth Battalion and Engine Company No. 12 responded, together with several other companies. The horses were confined in the basement, and the only exit was an incline which passed by the office. By quick and effective work the men of No. 12 succeeded in confining the fire to the unoccupied living rooms in the front of the second floor, and prevented its spreading to Mr. Murphy's winter stock of hay. The smoke was dense and the men suffered greatly both from this source and from the cold. The horses were not disturbed and did not seem to know of their danger. All the members of the company, from Capt. P. Foley down, felt considerably used up from their experiences, but none were on the sick list.

The same company responded to another alarm at 10:25 a. m., extinguishing flames caused by the explosion of a water back in a stove at the home of Dr. H. N. Small, No. 538 Van Buren street. No one was hurt.

FIREMEN SUFFER ON THE SOUTH SIDE

They Fight Blazes, Without Cessation, Incased in Ice and Having No Time for Food or Rest.

At all the engine-houses on the South Side it was agreed that never in the history of the department have "the boys" suffered as they have in the last forty-eight hours. From midnight on Sunday it was almost a constant fight with fires, although none of the blazes in themselves were fraught with special danger to the firemen. The hardships came through the frightful frigidity of the weather, and the fact that alarms followed each other in such quick succession there was no time for a change of clothes, a swallow of hot coffee, or, in fact, any preparation tending to personal comfort.

Toward night the conditions improved somewhat, because "boxes" rang in with less frequency, and the men embraced the opportunity to thaw themselves out and snatch a bit of much-needed rest.

Sample of Firemen's Woes.

An illustration of the disadvantage under which the firemen worked was seen during the early afternoon in Wentworth avenue, near Twenty-second street. Truck No. 4 was in front of No. 2258 Wentworth avenue, while the men were fighting a fire in William Meyers' grocery store. The truck was a mass of ice from one end to the other, in which the ladders were firmly imbedded. This hook and ladder company had been at both the West Twelfth street and Calumet avenue fires during the night, and long before the evidences of these trying and protracted engagements could be removed the men were obliged to respond to another call. They went first to Joseph Lowis' saloon in Clark street, near Twenty-first, which was set on fire by an overheated stove, and were ordered from the blaze to the Wentworth avenue fire, which did a damage of $2,000. Of the lantern which is always carried on the trucks there was nothing visible except the handle by which it was hanging, with here and there a wire in sight which had not been covered by the ice.

At the engine-house of Company No. 16, at Dearborn and Thirty-first streets, the conditions were fully as bad. Capt. Mahoney's men have been on almost constant duty since an inconsequential fire, which broke out on Sunday night in Thirty-ninth street near State. When they have not been actually fighting fire they have been "standing by," which to a fireman involves fully as much discomfiture, although less work.

Chemical Engine's Freaks.

This company has a chemical machine with which it has had trouble at almost every fire attended since the mercury contracted the habit of hiding in the bulb of the thermometer. Chemicals used in fighting fire cannot stand cold weather. It has, therefore, been an extremely difficult operation to keep the chemical machine in working order.

On the engines, too, steam has had to be played constantly in order to prevent freezing while at work on fires with a steam pressure of anything under a hundred pounds.

Henry Hughes is the engineer at No. 16's house, and yesterday, in fighting the Wentworth avenue fire, he looked more like an Esquimau than a citizen of Illinois. He wore a rubber-coat, on which water had frozen wherever it had touched it, and there was not a square inch of the rubber in sight. The bottoms of his trousers were caked with ice, until they resembled the fetlock of a Percheron thoroughbred. He had one end of a rubber hose in his hand and was kept constantly engaged in walking around his engine applying steam to different parts of it. Even these hot applications barely kept the engine loosened up to a point where it would perform the service required of it.

Effects of Sunday Night Fires.

Hughes' engine as well as all others located in this section of the South Side attended the big fires of Sunday night, and clearly showed the effects of the work they had done. The wheels between the spokes were solid blocks of ice. Everything on which water could fall and congeal was frozen over.

The men at No. 9's house in Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street have had a particularly hard time during the cold spell. They returned from one fire yesterday afternoon with clothes frozen so stiff they might have been mistaken for shipwrecked sailors. As they climbed down from the engine and truck friends took the stove shaker, monkey wrench, and similar tools and hammered away the ice from around the latches with which the coats are fastened. The men wormed themselves out of these ice-coated garments, but they had no more than done so before another alarm came in to which they were forced to respond. It was impossible to put on the clothes which had just been taken off, so they were forced to wear coats which were undergoing a drying process from an earlier fire. These were almost wringing wet, but the men put them on nevertheless, and found themselves incased in solid ice before the engine had traveled three blocks.

Two Men Badly Frozen.

Two members of Company 9 were severely frozen. Capt. Berger's hands were frozen at the Calumet avenue fire and his ears nipped at the Wentworth avenue blaze. Smith Lorenz, a pipeman, had his fingers frozen at the Calumet avenue fire.

Capt. Berger probably had as much trouble with hose as any fireman on the South Side yesterday. Early in the day the supply department brought him 900 feet of extra hose, but before night this quantity, with twice as much more, was laid out useless on the floor of the engine house. It had been frozen so stiff during the day on the streets that it could not be "taken up" in the usual manner and brought home on the reel. Wagons were used instead and the hottest kind of a fire built in the engine house stove as a means of thawing out the hose before it could be run up in the tower. Companies 8 and 9 were both entirely cleaned out of available hose before nightfall.

City's Record Is Broken.

Both Capt. O'Connor and Lieut. Barlow of Engine Company No. 8 say the suffering firemen have been called upon to undergo during the first two days of the present week hardships unprecedented in the annals of city fire-fighters. So far Paul Kwarnberg is the only member of Company No. 8 who has been frozen. His ears were both turned white at the West Twelfth street fire, but a neighboring druggist thawed them out for him.

Capt. Oscar Malmberg's men, members of Company No. 21, at State and Taylor streets, also suffered. The toes on both feet of Assistant Engineer James Anthony were frozen at the West Twelfth street fire, and before they could be properly attended to he was forced to respond to the Calumet avenue blaze. Engineer Sam McDonell's fingers were also frozen. Capt. Malmberg says his company is as well provided for as any in the city in the way of extra clothing, and if the conditions do not become materially worse than they have been so far he will pull through all right.

HARDSHIPS OF NORTH SIDE FIREMEN.

Several Are Seriously Frosted While Going To or From Some of the Many Alarms.

North Side firemen came in for a full share of the hardships attendant upon a cold snap. The calls were incessant all day, and in nearly every case the blaze was due to efforts to thaw out frozen pipes or to explosions engendered by the bursting of water-backs. But whether it was simply a smoking out or a fairly good blaze the firemen suddenly summoned to duty had to contend not only with flames, but with icy blasts made terrific in their force by the speed of the engines. Several casualties among the firemen were reported, and numerous cases of slight freezing occurred in the different fire districts.

Those seriously frozen were N. Weinend, severely frosted about the face and ears; George Mooney, hands and face frozen; and T. F. Towney, frozen about the face, ears, and hands. Towney, driver of the Marshal's buggy, was prostrated with cold while racing to a small fire at No. 904 Clybourn avenue, and had to be taken to a drug store to be thawed out. The freezing of his face and ears was pronounced serious by the physician who attended him.

North Side Fires.

The more important North Side fires were as follows:

No. 611 North Clark street, residence owned by William Keness. Fire started by attempt to thaw out water pipes by means of a torch. The shavings on the floor caught fire and the blaze spread through into the adjoining room. Extinguished by the Fire Department with little difficulty.

No. 599 North Wells street, grocery owned by A. F. Reck. Caught fire by an attempt to light a fire with kerosene. Blaze was extinguished after slight damage had been done.

No. 440 La Salle avenue, a three-story brick residence owned by J. A. McVoy. Fire caused by an explosion of a water-back, which broke every window in the upper story and scattered the contents of the stove over the adjoining rooms. The place was but slightly damaged, however, and no one was hurt by the explosion. On the arrival of the Fire Department the blaze was already fairly under control.

Close Call for a Fireman.

No. 1195 Deming court—Fire caused by an overheated furnace. The call was responded to by engine No. 23 of the Sheffield and Diversey stations. The basement was choked with dense smoke, and the firemen on breaking in the front windows groped in vain to find the seat of the fire, which had crept underneath the flooring. George Mooney became separated from his comrades and was almost suffocated by the smoke. They missed him after the fire was out and rescued him. Weakened by partial suffocation, he was an easy prey to the cold, and by the time the engine had returned to the station his hands and face were so badly frozen that he was taken to a neighboring drug store and stimulating remedies were applied.

Frozen water pipes were prevalent all through the wards of the North Side, and it is feared that numerous other fires will be started during the intense cold spell, in ignorant efforts to melt the ice in the pipes and obtain water. The inhabitants of these districts nearly all complained of great difficulty in securing water.

FIRE AT THE OLD LAFLIN RESIDENCE.

Occupants of the Widows' and Orphans' Home Endangered by a Blaze and Then by Cold.

The old Matthew Laflin residence at No. 6 Park row, now occupied as the Widows' and Orphans' Home, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday noon, and the six occupants later seemed in danger of freezing. The rooms suddenly filled with smoke without any other appearance of fire and mystified as well as frightened the inmates. An alarm was given and the Fire Department located the trouble in the joists between the second and third floors. The flooring and plastering for a space of ten feet square were cut away, and the flames were soon extinguished after a damage of $100 had been done to the building and as much more to the furniture.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home, of which Mrs. Ada M. Simpson is the President, was established several months ago in the old armory in Jackson street, near the Leland Hotel. Mrs. Simpson moved into the house only a week ago. There are now besides Mrs. Simpson five adult occupants of the home.

Mrs. Simpson was in no little trouble yesterday. Though the day was bitter cold all the doors and windows were open, and the furniture was thrown into piles and had been covered with tarpaulins by the firemen. The floors and stairways were coated with ice, and all semblance to a "home" was for the time pretty well obliterated. The occupants huddled together in the basement and did what they could to keep themselves from freezing until the firemen had withdrawn.

The cause of the blaze was peculiar. One of the joists between the second and third stories terminated under a fireplace, which in the course of years evidently had been burned out. Mrs. Simpson yesterday burned a lot of waste paper in the fireplace, and the joist was ignited. If this had occurred in the night there is little doubt that the building would have been destroyed.

The Matthew Laflin residence is one of the landmarks of Chicago. It was erected by Mr. Laflin perhaps thirty years ago, and he lived in it until two or three years ago, after which it was used as a hotel. Many years ago the property passed into the hands of Mrs. Laflin, and at her death, two years ago, she left it to her niece, Mrs. Susan King Bruwaert, the wife of Edmond Bruwaert, who a few years ago was the French Consul at Chicago, and is now the French Consul-General at New York.

The building has three stories and a half-basement and a swell front, and was, when erected, one of the finest residences in Chicago. The front doors and the woodwork of the entrance are richly carved, at an expense, it is said, of several thousand dollars. The inside appointments were of the finest description.

INSURANCE ON THE BARNES HOME.

La Salle Street Has $41,000 on the Calumet Avenue Residence, but Little on the Greenlee Risk.

Insurance companies were heavy losers by the burning of the residence of Charles J. Barnes, No. 2238 Calumet avenue. Policies on the building and contents aggregated $41,000. The insurance on the building amounts to $10,000, divided as follows:

American, N. J.	$2,500	Com. Union	$2,500
Firemen's, N. J.	2,500	Commonwealth	2,500

Insurance on the contents aggregates $31,000, as follows:

Ætna	$5,000	Com. Union	$2,500
L. & L. & G.	5,000	Commonwealth	2,500
Girard	5,000	Firemen's, N. J.	3,000
American, N. J.	3,000	Concordia	5,000

The Fire Department did not cease work upon the ruins until late yesterday. While at work Frank O. Patrick, member of Engine Company No. 1, was overcome by smoke and removed to his home. According to the police the loss will reach $200,000 on the building and furnishings.

Lieut. Thomas of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station says he will make an investigation of the charge that Detective Dorgan, during the fire, sought to enter Gen. Charles W. Drew's residence, representing himself as a reporter. The General, it is said, on discovering the deception, knocked the man down.

Frank O'Neil of the Fire Insurance Patrol was overcome by the cold while protecting furniture yesterday. He was taken to his home, No. 404 Kedzie avenue.

The insurance on the residence of A. H. Kohn at No. 2240 was $15,000, as follows:

Buffalo German	$1,500	Lancashire	$4,500
Detroit	2,000	Michigan	3,500
L. & L. & G.	3,500		

Insurance on the contents amounts to $12,500, as follows:

Buffalo German	$1,000	L. & L. & G.	$1,500
Detroit	4,000	Michigan	1,500
Lancashire	4,500		

Although the companies will lose heavily by these two fires, the agents take comfort in the fact that they had little if any loss on policies covering the factory of Greenlee Bros. & Co. at Nos. 225 and 235 West Twelfth street. It is possible a line was placed outside the city, but La Salle street will not suffer.

The insurance patrol puts the figure at approximately $100,000. Insurance on the property was carried through a local agency up to last July, when it expired and was not renewed, it is said, because the 80 per cent clause was attached to the policies.

The insurance on yesterday's fire at No. 219 West Madison street amounted to $3,000, as follows:

Reliance	$500	American, N. J.	$1,000
Delaware	500	Greenwich	1,000

Losses all over the country are heavy, the usual result of extremely cold weather.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription, No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

All afflicted with dyspepsia find instant relief by Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

ICY IN THE STREET CARS.

THERMOMETERS FIX THEM AMONG CHICAGO'S COLDEST PLACES.

From 1 Degree Below Zero to 16 Above in the Interiors and 9 to 10 Degrees Below on the Grips—South Side Chillier than North and West Side Lines—"L" Trains the Warmest—Hot Lunch for Limits and Lincoln Avenue Lads.

By actual test with high-class thermometers yesterday it was demonstrated that there were few colder places in Chicago than inside of the street cars.

There was a difference of from 9 to 26 degrees between the interior and the coldest spot on the front of the grip. While the gripmen and the motormen were protected by heavy furs, the citizens, dressed in the customary winter clothing, sat in the cars and thought of the north pole. The temperature was from 9 to 10 degrees below zero on the grip cars and from 1 degree below zero to 16 above on the inside of the cars.

Armed with thermometers tested by the weather bureau and found to be absolutely correct, reporters for The Tribune made careful tests of the temperatures of the cars on all of the principal lines in the city.

Table of Street Car Temperatures.

The following table gives a summary of the result:

	Time	Maximum in car, degrees	Minimum in car, degrees	On front end outside
Milwaukee avenue— Gripcar No. 879	4:00 p. m.	16	7	—9
Indiana avenue— Electric car No. 1,907	3:15 p. m.	13	11	—9
Twenty-sixth street— Electric car No. 346	3:00 p. m.	12	8	—10
Cottage Grove avenue— Grip train No. 2,096	3:30 p. m.	8	—1	—9
Blue Island avenue— Gripcar	5:00 p. m.	14	4	—10
State street— Grip train No. 535	2:30 p. m.	16	—1	—9
Madison street— Grip No. 373	3:45 p.m.	13	8	—10
Clark street— Grip No. 464	5:30 p. m.	11	2	—9
Lincoln avenue— Grip No. 477	6:00 p. m.	12	3	—10

Masked Like Holdup Men.

Motormen on the Clark street electric line appeared to be playing a joke on the public yesterday. But it was no joke to them. Numbers of them wore domino masks, as if they were about to hold up their respective cars or were going to take part in a masked ball. In reality it was the most successful device they discovered to keep from freezing their faces.

The motormen and drivers of the various car lines in the city had about the worst time of any class in the whole Chicago public yesterday. They were dressed in a variety of costumes as great as that of a confidence man, but in spite of the precautions taken there were numerous instances of faces, fingers, and toes nipped by the cold. Yet no serious cases of freezing were reported, and the cars were kept running as a rule on time.

Refreshment for North Chicago Lads.

The North Chicago Street railroad company evidently appreciated the sufferings of its trainmen. It established a precedent which the conductors and drivers of other lines devoutly wish would be universally followed. It served hot coffee and lunch three times a day to the hard-working employés in charge of the trains, and as a result the trainmen in that portion of the town got through the two days of misery in fairly good shape. But a south wind would still be welcomed.

After the snow of Saturday night was successfully disposed of by the car lines, their path was comparatively easy. The intense cold made the tracks icy and slippery, but the electric power did not mind the frost, and plenty of power was on hand to overcome the difficulty. All the roads in the city ran on time yesterday, except for two or three cases of temporary delay. The most important of these was caused by an accident which happened shortly after 6 o'clock last evening to the switches at the north end of the La Salle street tunnel, stopping all the North Side cars on the down-town loop for half an hour, and tangling the road up for an hour more. Other than this the running of the cars was much as usual.

Try to Keep Them Warm.

The greater portion of the efforts of the managers of the various roads was devoted yesterday to trying to keep the temperature inside the cars as high as possible. All the roads issued orders to their trainmen to keep the stoves as hot as it was possible to get them, and the North Side lines had a couple of men at each barn doing nothing but attending to the fires. The West Side lines ran an extra number of cars, so that no people would be obliged to ride on the platforms.

To be absolutely fair in the thermometer tests the reporters took the temperature on the level with the seats in the car as the maximum, and for the second test, or the minimum, the thermometer was placed in the corner on the floor. In every instance it was found that the mercury dropped near the zero point in the best heated cars in the city, while the warmest places to be found were more than a dozen degrees below the freezing point.

Warmer in "L" Trains.

The elevated trains were better off than the surface roads in the matter of heat. With few exceptions the cars were comfortable. Some of the Metropolitan and Lake street cars were far from warm. The passengers complained considerably, as they always do, of the time-honored custom of the guards in opening both the front and rear doors on approaching stations. This system is perfect in the matter of ventilation at the cost of driving all the warm air out of the train every few minutes, and creating a system of alternate high and low degrees of heat, which probably is more injurious to health than uniform frigidity.

South Side Cars the Coldest.

When The Tribune made a similar test a few months ago it was found that the South Side cars, belonging to the Chicago City railway company, were much warmer than those of the North and West Side lines. This condition was almost reversed yesterday. If there is any difference the North and West Side cars were the warmer, while the South Side lines, including the new electric roads with their "palace cars," were the coldest of the lot. This was particularly true on Indiana avenue and on the newly built cars of the Cottage Grove avenue line.

"It is impossible to keep a car warm in this weather," said a North Side conductor yesterday. "We do the best we can and I for one am tired of the continual kicking of the public. Thoughtless people seem to think that the conductors are to blame."

On the posted windows of a Wells street cable car some wag wrote again and again with his cane this legend:

COLD STORAGE.

Many Prefer to Walk.

Suffering throughout the city, wherever people were compelled to travel in street cars, was great. It was far more comfortable to face the biting north wind and walk; and, indeed, many people were seen to show their preference for pedestrianism. The exercise tended to keep them warm.

General commendation was heard for trolley cars in the northern suburbs. The heaters being under the seats distributed the heat well, and the cars were passably comfortable.

Wire troubles were few, considering the cold. There were three cases of the trolley wires breaking from the frost on the West Side and one on the North Side. Most of the wire difficulties were experienced from other lines falling across the trolley systems. As long as more snow does not come the street railroad officials predict their lines will have no further trouble.

PORTRAITS FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Paintings of Ex-Presidents Washburne, Sheldon, and Scammon to Be Presented Tonight.

At a special meeting of the Historical Society tonight potraits of Elihu B. Washburne, Edwin H. Sheldon, and J. Young Scammon, ex-Presidents of the society, will be presented to the society. The presentation addresses will be made by George W. Smith, John N. Jewett, and Ezra B. McCagg.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$32,021,426.97
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	26,088,242.94
United States Stocks, State Stocks, and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1896 (market value over cost, $2,796,862.63)	113,077,465.66
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1896, $14,738,055)	11,723,700.00
Real Etate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	16,670,386.37
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	11,262,939.63
Balances due from agents	632,697.20
Interest and Rents due and accrued	518,896.58
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	2,578,037.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,200,155.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1896	**$216,773,947.35**

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1896, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price Dec. 31, 1896. The real estate belonging to the Society has been appraised by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9, 1895.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.
ALFRED W. MAINE, 2d Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on a 4% standard, and all other liabilities	**$173,496,768.23**
Surplus on a 4% standard	**$43,277,179.12**

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4% standard.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,089,357.71
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,921,700.67
Income	**$45,011,058.38**

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$12,380,249.00
Matured and Discounted Endowments	1,096,193.24
Annuities	410,793.31
Surrender Values	3,582,301.09
Matured Tontine Values	2,041,970.20
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,425,932.61
Paid Policy-Holders	**$21,937,439.45**
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,330,268.30
All other payments: Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,736,714.26
Disbursements	**$30,004,422.01**

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1896	**$915,102,070.00**
New Assurance written in 1896	**$127,694,084.00**
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	**$21,678,467.00**

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1896, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT, T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL, G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.*
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EDWARD CURTIS, *Medical Director.*

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CHICAGO OFFICE:
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, 134 WASHINGTON STREET.

JOLIET ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT BURNS

Company Which Lights the Streets of the City Partially Destroyed, with a Loss of $150,000.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Joliet is in complete darkness tonight as to street lighting. Shortly after noon today the Economy Electric Light and Power company's $400,000 plant was discovered to be ablaze, and the main portion of the plant was destroyed, with $150,000 loss. It was insured for $49,000.

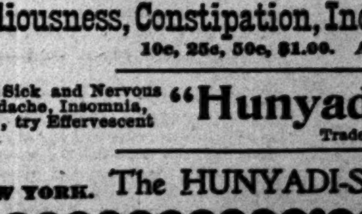
The fire started from an explosion of a small oil stove used in the basement to keep the pumps from freezing. The steam and smoke did not arouse the employés until the entire building was in flames, and workmen had no time to secure their clothing.

Arrangements are being made to light street lamps from the street car power house, while stores and public buildings will be supplied from the penitentiary plant.

The plant destroyed is one in which John L. Norton, who failed three weeks ago, had a one-third interest.

Hartford, Wis., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Evangelic Lutheran Church edifice of this city was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, and the loss is $4,000; insurance, $3,000.

EFFERVESCENT
"HUNYADI-SALTS"
(Trade-Mark.)
are free from the impurities, and WITHOUT THAT NASTY TASTE.



The Most Perfect APERIENT and LAXATIVE.
A teaspoonful in a glass of water.
Especially nice for Ladies, Children and Travellers.
Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Torpid Liver
10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00. All Druggists.
For Sick and Nervous Headache, Insomnia, Etc., try Effervescent "Hunyadi-Bromo" SALTS
Trade-Mark.
NEW YORK. The HUNYADI-SALTS CO. ST. LOUIS.

The Best Machines for Keeping Time
that it is possible to make are American Waltham Watches. Get either the "*RIVERSIDE*" or "*ROYAL*" movement.
For sale by all retail jewelers.

FOR A FREE TRIP
....TO....
SAN FRANCISCO
AND RETURN
....WRITE THE....
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORER
185 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

IN THE DESTITUTE LIST.

POLICE RECEIVE CALLS FOR AID FROM HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES.

Men, Women, and Children Are Cold and Hungry in the Hovels and Appeal for Assistance—Length of the Reports from the Various Stations Indicates the Condition of the Poor in the City and Likewise Their Addresses.

Among the many cases reported directly to the police yesterday as in urgent need of relief were:

Mrs. Archer, No. 396 Illinois street, widow.
Nores Alexander, No. 28 Rush street, two children.
Mary Anderson, No. 85 Milton avenue, widow with five children.
Mrs. Elizabeth Brudenell, No. 1 Institute place.
Mrs. Bowan, No. 311 Orleans street, widow with one child.
Henry Blair, No. 356 Indiana street, wife and two children.
John Bobroliski, No. 8349 Superior avenue.
John Buchanan, No. 5218 Lake avenue.
Isaac Bronson, No. 584 South Sangamon street.
Isaac Berger, No. 202 Judd street, wife and two children.
Warren W. Britton, No. 78 North Wood street.
James Burdette, No. 690 Carroll avenue, wife and two children.
Mrs. Bell, No. 1343 Seventy-first street.
Mrs. Rieshima Beckman, No. 435 Throop street, three children, one of whom is sick.
A. W. Burrell, No. 453 Sixtieth street, top flat.
Mrs. G. Brennan, No. 5101 Sherman street.
Peter Burce, No. 700 Forty-seventh street, first flat, rear.
James Burnes, No. 5422 Shields avenue, second floor, rear.
John Britt, No. 4068 La Salle street, first flat, front.
Charles Bueschet, No. 539 Dexter avenue.
Catherine Burns, No. 443 Sixtieth street; condition bad; sick in bed, no money, no fuel, and little food.
Mrs. D. Boda, No. 343 Seventy-first street.
Mrs. Bandler, No. 2715 Cottage Grove avenue, and five children.
George Brown, No. 2712 Cottage Grove avenue, and two children.
Mrs. Bastley, widow, No. 45 Twenty-sixth street, and three children.
Mrs. G. Berlin, No. 499 South Jefferson street, three children.
Patrick Barnett, No. 1298 West Adams street, sick wife and six children.
Isaac Bernson, No. 433 South Jefferson street, 70 years old; wife, 65 years old; both sick.
John Beckman, No. 20 Crosby street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Burke, No. 62 Larrabee street.
Herman Berger, No. 87 Townsend street, wife and two children.
Joseph Bonint, No. 92 Indiana street, wife and two children.
John Berry, No. 124 Ohio street, wife and two children.
Mrs. Batchford, No. 233 Franklin street, old woman with four grandchildren.
Mary Barquist, No. 151 Gault court, widow with one child.
Mrs. Rosa Bruhnke, No. 73 Maud avenue, widow with five children.
Ida Budafyi, No. 1869 Ogden avenue; child 2 weeks old, and two children aged 6 and 11; in need of food and fuel.
Mrs. Brennan, No. 941 West Thirteenth street, seven young children; in need of food and fuel.
Thomas Byrne, No. 1087 West Thirteenth street, second flat, in rear; in need of food and fuel.
Charles Boise, No. 22 Wesson street, wife and three children.
John Conroy, No. 353 South May street, wife and two children.
Mrs. Coble, No. 6743 Center avenue.
James Carick, No. 168 Chestnut street, wife and one child.
Isaac Cohn, No. 12 O'Brien street, wife and five children.
—— Carlo, No. 660 Union street.
Mrs. Colby, Halsted and Thirty-third streets.
Charles Culberson, No. 53 West Seventeenth street, wife and one child.
Mrs. F. Cahill, No. 5005 Carpenter street.
Coleman Cowley, No. 4085 Atlantic street, first floor, rear.
Mark Crowley, No. 549 Duncan Park.
John Conroy, No. 353 South May street.
John Carlo, No. 660 South Union street, wife and four children.
Mrs. Jennie Carter, No. 443 Sixtieth street; widow.
Mrs. Carlson, No. 146 Milton avenue, widow, with five children.
Mrs. Carlson, No. 106 Hobby street, widow and three children.
Mrs. Julia Cawaki, widow with four children.
Sam Carazza, No. 96 Indiana street, wife and two children.
Thomas Carew, No. 91 Erie street, wife and three children.
Anthony Cannon, No. 71 Ohio street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Emma Deneen, No. 4104 State street; widow.
Mrs. Doyle, No. 3305 Union avenue.
Mrs. Mary Dwyer, No. 380 West Polk street, widow: one child.
Mrs. Doyle, No. 7341 Center avenue.
Patrick Dugan, No. 3952 Wentworth avenue, second floor, front.
John Delehanty, No. 4751 Throop street, top floor.
Mrs. Daniels, Sixty-ninth street and Marshfield avenue.
Mrs. Anna Dorgan, No. 279 Orleans street.
Edward Doyle, No. 1335 State street, wife and two children; not a morsel of food and no fuel; family had nothing to eat from Saturday morning until yesterday afternoon, when relieved by the police; legs of Mrs. Doyle and her two girls, Maggie aged 6 and Katie aged 4, frozen; mother taken to County Hospital and the girls and father removed to the Harrison Street Station.
—— Delaney, No. 28 West Huron street.
John Dezrocux, No. 5918 Ada street.
Theodore Daffney, No. 2141 Harrison street.
H. Du Pont, No. 74 Sholto street, wife and one child.
Charles Deded, No. 159 East Eighteenth street, wife and five children.
Vincent Diczlowski, No. 719 West Twenty-second street, wife and six small children.
Thomas Durkin, No. 2956 Deering street, wife and six children.
Frank Deline and wife, No. 77 Ontario street.
Charles Coppersmith, No. 151 North Oakley avenue; four children; in need of food.
S. Domeis, No. 102 Wesson street, wife and four children.
Patrick Evans, No. 167 Eighteenth street, wife and one child.
E. W. Ellis, No. 970 Jackson boulevard; wife.
William Fife, 637 Warren avenue, wife and five children.
Family (name not given), No. 3117 Halsted street.
Mrs. Barbara Fill, No. 10035 Seventy-fifth street, four children.
Frank Fournier, No. 923 Seventy-second place, three children.
Frank Fortier, No. 86 Sholto street, wife and three children.
James Falkner, aged man, No. 3547 Emerald avenue.
James Foley, No. 540 Washburn avenue, wife and three children.
John Flanagan, No. 617 Duncan Park, first floor, rear.
Stanislaw Grewbowis, No. 8430 Buffalo avenue.
Samuel Grenbowig, No. 8330 Buffalo avenue, wife and five children; two days without food.
Mrs. Gipson, No. 7340 Center avenue.
Harry Graves, No. 7613 Cottage Grove avenue; wife and two children.
Theodore Gaffney, No. 1241 West Harrison street, wife and one child.
Edward Gattley, No. 461 Park avenue, wife and two children.
James Griffin, No. 942 West Twelfth street; wife.
Mrs. Charles Salvina Gordon, widow, No. 169 East Nineteenth street, and two children.
Larry Garrigan, No. 2537 Cologne street, wife and four children.
John Goodman, No. 5151 Wentworth avenue, second flat, rear.
M. Grohen, No. 3931 Wentworth avenue, cottage in rear.
Archie Gardner, No. 4106 La Salle street, first floor, front.
Frank Garjes, No. 27 Wesson street, wife and three children.
Edward S. Gingley, No. 73 Milton avenue, wife and two children.
Johanna Gureck, No. 105 Milton avenue, widow with one child.
William Gleason, No. 368 Franklin street, wife and three children.
Frank Gueski, No. 263 Ward street, wife, and four children.
P. Grannon, No. 166 Chestnut street, wife, and five children.
John Geary, No. 93 Ontario street, wife and six children.
Mrs. Lulu Gilarist, No. 157 Townsend street, widow with five children.
Benjamin R. Goede, No. 653 Fremont street.
Mrs. Harrison, No. 2408 South Park avenue; husband ill; four children.
John Harty, No. 346 West Polk street, two small children.
Mrs. Haninfan, No. 415 South May street.
Mrs. Hannigan, No. 415 South May street, widow; four small children.
Mary Hoster, No. 47 Thirty-ninth street, and two children; husband in bridewell.
Mrs. Hammall, No. 94 Sholto street, two small children and a blind husband.
John Healy, No. 4106 La Salle street, second flat, front.
John Hughes, No. 434 Fiftieth street, second floor, rear.
Edward Hargroven, No. 2408 South Park avenue, and one child.
Mrs. Hennessy, widow and three children, No. 1445 Emerald avenue.
Thomas Hartley, No. 107 South Sangamon street; out of work and sick wife.
A. S. Hoster, No. 47 Thirty-ninth street; no food or fuel.
Henry Horeston, No. 17 Wesson street, wife and three children.
Clara Halmquist, No. 132 Townsend street.
Gustav Holmstrom, No. 46 Chatham court, wife and six children.
Fred Horsback, No. 517 Otto street, wife, and three children.
Thomas Hannigan, No. 73 Ontario street, wife and three children.
George Hicks, No. 73 East North avenue, wife and four children.
Mrs. Elsie Johnson, widow, No. 281 Orleans street.
Mrs. Johnson, No. 175 Sedgwick court, widow with two children.
Mrs. Johnson, No. 739 Forty-sixth street.
N. A. Johnson, No. 7412 Stony Island avenue; wife and five children.
Peter Jones, No. 140 Canalport avenue, wife and five small children.
John Johnson, No. 4045 South Rockwell street, wife and six children; father ill for six months.
S. P. Johnson, No. 151 Gault court, wife and two children.
Mrs. Mary Kennedy, No. 4640 Wallace street.
Frank Kelnosky, No. 619 Fortieth court, first flat, front.
Frank Karlowski, No. 618 West Seventeenth street, wife and five small children.
Robert Kretchmer, No. 22 Wabansia avenue, widower.
Henry Kretchmer, No. 22 Wabansia avenue, wife and two children.
Herman Kost, No. 256 Ward street, wife and five children.
John Keradzki, No. 256 Ward street, wife and five children.
Con Klupping, No. 388 Fulton street, wife and seven children; in need of food and clothing.
Barbara King, No. 58 Superior street, widow with one child.
Mrs. Anna Kane, No. 126 Huron street, widow with three children.
Mrs. Anna Kunz, No. 260 Ward street, widow with five children and her mother.
Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Libby McCue, and Mrs. Maggie Tahl, No. 143 South Halsted street.
James Lagre, No. 2121 Clark street, wife and child.
James Lempol, No. 356 Indiana street, wife and eight children.
Charles Lyons and wife, No. 93 Sedgwick street.
Edward Latimer and wife, No. 153 Sedgwick street.
Margaret Lucitt, No. 552 Forty-third street.
John Murray, No. 636 Fortieth court, second floor.
John Lindman, No. 124 Ohio street, wife and one child.
Lewis Long, No. 69 Ohio street, wife and two children.
John Larsen and wife, No. 173 Milton avenue.
Frank Lee, No. 100 Erie street, wife and five children.
John Lynch, No. 173 Milton avenue, wife and six children.
Gustav Lafferty, No. 118 Townsend street, wife and three children.
Andrew Lind, No. 154 Townsend street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Linskey, No. 73 Ontario street, widow with one child.
John Mulvey, No. 620 Fortieth court, first flat.
R. Mochenberg, wife, and eight children, No. 136 Pacific avenue; one room; no food or fuel; 9 months old infant dying and removad to County Hospital.
E. Milan, No. 2518 South Park avenue, and one child.
Ed Martin, No. 251 West Fifty-first street; dead child in house.
Carmolbis Martoran, No. 40 Superior street.
Biregiv Marculo, No. 48 Superior street, wife and two children.
Johan Mrinev, No. 48 Superior street, wife and two children.
—— McDonnell and wife, No. 317 Illinois street.
Charles Metzger, No. 326 Orleans street, wife and four children.
Michael Miller, No. 23 Maud avenue, and wife.
Mrs. Molhern, No. 375 Wood street, three children; husband in insane asylum.
Thomas Mahon, No. 118 Washburn avenue, wife and eight children; in need of food and fuel.
Frank Muledy, No. 78 Wesson street, wife and two children.
Michael Miellog, No. 30 Wesson street, wife and two children.
William McHale, No. 89 Ontario street, wife and five children.
Olaf Moren, No. 201 Gault place.
Mrs. Susan Nelson, No. 139 Gault place.
J. P. Morris, No. 96 Franklin street, wife and four children.
Otto Miller, No. 141 Townsend street, wife and one child.
Adam Meisenbach, No. 237 Sheffield avenue, wife and three children.
Frank Mick, No. 121 Perry street, wife, and four children.
John Maroski, No. 258 Ward street, wife, and six children.
John Heath, No. 291 Twenty-first street, and wife.
George Schroeder, No. 347 Twenty-third street, wife and eight children; no food or fuel.
Fred Olsen, No. 141 Twenty-third place, wife and four children.
Mrs. Burke, No. 2417 Wabash avenue, deserted by husband; five children.
Michael Leonard, No. 410 Twenty-fifth street, wife and four children.
Mrs. Mary Tallett, No. 2130 Fifth avenue, deserted by husband; four children; two ill.
Mrs. Mary O'Brien, widow, No. 223 Twenty-third street.
George Gunn, No. 3013 La Salle street, wife and five children.
Mrs. Pickett, aged 70 years, No. 374 Twenty-sixth street.
Mrs. Maggie Flynn, widow, No. 133 Twenty-fifth place.
Mrs. Cummings, widow, aged 83 years, No. 132 Twenty-fifth place; three grandchildren.
Terrence Doyle, No. 1824 State street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Lenne, No. 369 Twenty-third place, three children.
—— Harris, No. 120 Twenty-third place, two children.
Mrs. Kramet, No. 565 Twenty-eighth street, husband sick, and four children.
Caroline Arp, widow, No. 565 Twenty-eighth street, aged father and four children.
Rega Leibrandt, No. 125 Twenty-third place, aged 79 years, widow.
Herman Erasmis, No. 43 Twenty-third place, two children.
Kate Butler, widow, No. 2618 Princeton avenue.
Charlotte Reinhardt, widow, No. 1712 State street, one daughter nearly blind.
Peter Buddy, widower, No. 2350 La Salle street, three children.
Louis Fisher, No. 2812 Union avenue, one child.
C. H. Coning, No. 317 Twenty-second street, two children.
Charles Ford, No. 3115 Dearborn street.
Philip Ryan, widower, No. 360 Thirty-sixth street, seven children.
Richard Wilson, No. 3129 Dearborn street, wife and two children.
John Donaghue, No. 3129 Dearborn street, wife and two children.
Jacob Gerhart, No. 3605 Armour avenue.
Harry Donovan, No. 3146 State street, wife and three children.
Michael Powers, No. 3320 State street, wife and one child.
Joseph McDonald, No. 3503 State street, wife and one child.
Rosa Arkell, widow, No. 98 Thirty-fifth street, six children.
Mary Strick, widow, No. 32 Thirty-seventh street, three children.
Philip Stonehouse, No. 40 Thirty-seventh street, wife and five children.
Georgie Smith, widow, No. 3112 Armour avenue, one child.
Caroline Thomas, widow, No. 3112 Armour avenue, two children.
John Keller, No. 116 Sherman street, wife and two children.
James Calbre, No. 206 Sherman street, wife and four children; behind four months in rent.
D. Deigo, No. 146 Sherman street, wife and three children.
Lofell Baletz, No. 132 Pacific avenue, wife and one child.
Fannie Pollock, No. 142 Sherman street, two children.
Lynch Macon, No. 10 Twelfth street, wife suffering from consumption.
Veto Cogliance, No. 186 Pacific avenue, wife and six children.
James Cornato, No. 172 Pacific avenue, wife and one child.
Mrs. Clancy, No. 135 North Lincoln street, five children.
Charles Dohey, No. 282 Huron street.
Fred Johnson, No. 18 Page street.
W. H. Tarvdi, No. 615 West Erie street, four children.
Frank McKeon, No. 264 Huron street, six children.
Mrs. Sullivan, widow, No. 2827 Vernon avenue, four children; no fuel or food.
Mrs. Darnell, widow, No. 2818 South Park avenue, four children.
W. J. Sheplett, widower, No. 2341 Wabash avenue, three children.
George Silbey, No. 31 Twenty-fifth street, three children.
Mrs. Dellia Monahan, No. 2301 Wabash avenue, one child and two aged sisters; one an invalid.
James Rutherford, No. 2835 Vernon avenue, wife and aged mother.
G. Solemenos, No. 184 Pacific avenue, one child and wife.
Donato Serritelly, No. 180 Pacific avenue, wife and eight children.
Charles Kellogg, No. 561 Clark street.
Annie Brown, widow, South Clark street, one child.
Muly Damnato, No. 391 South Clark street, wife and four children; husband sick for five years.
N. Stenelo, No. 563 South Clark street, wife and five children; three of them were barefooted; husband sick in bed.
Mary Bray, widow, No. 321 Franklin street, three children.
Mrs. Needham, No. 51 Ontario street, widow with two children.
C. G. Nielson, No. 112 Milton avenue, wife and six children.
Michael Norton, No. 104 South Sangamon street, child 1 year old; in need of food and fuel.
Mrs. Augusta Nelson, No. 148 Milton avenue, widow with one child.
Mrs. Olson, No. 242 Townsend street, widow with four children.
Andrew Olson, No. 120 Sedgwick street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Nora O'Conner, No. 154 North Market street, widow with one child.
Anfred Orlund, No. 165 Townsend street, wife and two children.
Richard Peters, No. 114 Larrabee street, wife and one child.
R. Palkeringe, No. 158 Townsend street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Prendergast, No. 127½ Erie street.
Frank Preme and wife, No. 111 Ontario street.
Emma Relander, No. 154 Townsend street, widow with three children.
Mrs. Revel, No. 60 Huron street, widow with six children.
Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, No. 15 Huron street.
A. Swanson, No. 188 Milton avenue, wife and two children.
Abner Sheldon, No. 151 Gault place, wife and five children.
Josephine Schmidt, No. 135 Ontario street.
John Sullivan, No. 91 Ontario street, wife and three children.
Joseph Schanfenberg, No. 129 Huron street, wife and six children.
Mathew Swanson, No. 145 Townsend street, wife and four children.
C. Thompson, No. 171 Townsend street, wife and four children.
C. C. Taylor, No. 235 Franklin street, wife and four children.
Joseph Tomey, No. 334 Ward street, wife, mother, and five children.
R. Urquhart, No. 96 Market street, wife and one child.
Catherine Whittier, No. 111 Ontario street, widow with four children.
Mrs. Wintermuth, No. 976 South Sawyer street, four children; husband out of the city; badly in need of food, fuel, and clothing.
Frank Wagner, No. 243 Ward street, wife, and five children.
Mrs. Wilkin, No. 334 Ward street, widow with seven children.
Mrs. Wienecke, No. 1021 Noble avenue; husband in the hospital.
Louis Walcott, No. 72 Indiana street, wife and two children.
Mrs. Minnie Weber, No. 16 Milton avenue, widow with two children.
Thomas Zowacki, No. 704 West Eighteenth street, second flat, rear; wife and four children; in need of fuel and food.
Mrs. Zawrikzuka, No. 122 Wesson street, widow with three children.
George McCabe, No. 99 Hermitage avenue, wife and three children.
Edward Dixon, No. 106 Paulina street, wife and four children.
Jacob De Kowkski, No. 216 Center avenue, two children; no employment.
Louis Gary, No. 350 Clarinda street, first floor, wife and six children.
James McMann, No. 32 West Erie street, wife no children.
Mrs. Eliza Henry, 60 years old.
William Anderson, No. 394 Armitage avenue, wife and one child.
Mrs. Mary Volin, No. 314 Austin avenue, wife and two children.
Paulina Holington, No. 160 Noble street.
Henry Knies, No. 396 West Chicago avenue, wife and one child.
William O'Donnell, No. 707 West Kinzie street.
Mrs. Mary Barber, No. 854 West Erie street, wife and three children.
Gustave Wilson, No. 13 West Huron street.
Mrs. Rust, No. 119 North Center avenue.
J. L. Smith, No. 10 Rice street, wife and five children.
Mrs. Holen, No. 213 Wood street, wife and three children.
John Pauski, No. 444 West Chicago avenue, rear, wife and five children.
M. Delaney, No. 28 West Huron street, wife and six children.
Iver Iverson, No. 41 Ayers court, wife and six children.
Mrs. Rose Gatz, No. 279 Center avenue, six children.
Annie Anderson, No. 72 Bismarck court, three children.
Mrs. Christianson, No. 155 Morgan street, rear.
Mrs. Paulina Mowett, No. 198 North May street, five children.
Charles Eshardt, No. 306 West Chicago avenue, basement, rear, wife and five children.
Emily Woshausen, No. 481 Milwaukee avenue, seven children.
Edward McConnell, No. 495 Kinzie street, wife and six children.
Albert Strick, No. 445 North Ashland avenue, wife and two children.
Frank Suppel, No. 419 West Chicago avenue.
Mary Venekamp, No. 419 West Chicago avenue, four children.
John Boshen, No. 235 North Halsted street.
Peter Olson, No. 646 West Erie street, wife and six children.
Ed Tulley, No. 713 West Kinzie street.
Just Hansen, No. 268 Austin avenue.
William O'Donnell and wife, both aged, No. 707 West Kinzie street.
Martha Sivenson, No. 1005 Washtenaw avenue, five children.
T. Justad, No. 135 West Huron street, rear.
M. Fushing, No. 3291 Kinzie street, wife and nine children.
Mrs. Judge, No. 211 North Hoyne avenue, seven children.
Herman Shoh, No. 777 Ridgway avenue, La Moyne, wife and nine children; sickness in family; no employment.
Albert Schorlow, No. 820 Springfield avenue; no employment; wife and two children.
E. Hogan, No. 120 North Paulina street, seven in family.
Joseph Cousins, No. 2000 Grand avenue.
Mrs. Burke, No. 833 West Ohio street, four children.
Hans Berger, No. 111 West Huron street, four children.
James Malhraim, No. 232 North Gillen street, family of eight.
Hans Hugh, No. 303 North Curtis street, family of six.
Mrs. Moore, No. 629 Grand avenue, family of seven.
Ernest Erickson, No. 266 North Halsted, family of four.
James Johnson, No. 122 Fry street.
B. Cochran, No. 48 Bismarck street, wife and child.
S. P. Nelson, No. 68 North Center avenue, family of five.
Thomas Mahon, No. 116 North Ashland avenue, six in family.
Richard Murphy and wife, Institute place.
Mrs. Margaret Myron, No. 319 Orleans street, widow with three children.
Mrs. Alvina Morrison, No. 257 South Center avenue, five small children.
William Moorehead, No. 917 West Fourteenth street, wife.
James Moore, No. 550 Forty-third street, first floor, front.
Phil Morris, No. 726 Forty-ninth street, first flat.
Mrs. Mulvaney, No. 3745 Wood street, and three children; husband just out of insane asylum.
Mrs. J. Misner, No. 2712 Cottage Grove avenue, widow and four children.
Mrs. Kate Meehan, Mrs. Mary Mahoney, and Mrs. Margaret Corrigan, No. 864 Thirty-fourth court.
Sadie Maxwell, No. 45 South Morgan street.
Mrs. Thomas Nugent, No. 3443 Halsted street.
Peter Nelson, No. 3910 La Salle street, first floor, rear.
Arthur Nichols and wife, No. 282 Orleans street.
Michael Norton, No. 104 South Sangamon street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Mary Osborne, No. 6 Institute place.
Patrick O'Keefe, No. 3447 Halsted street, rear, in basement.
M. O'Malley, No. 4106 La Salle street, rear.
Mrs. D. Ott, No. 853 Thirty-fourth court.
Mrs. Charles Ostenmeyer, No. 847 Thirty-fourth street.
John Pingle, No. 853 West Twelfth street, wife and two children.
Gincinti Pitzworski, No. 719 Twenty-second street.
Mrs. Premenn, No. 941 West Thirteenth street, seven children, oldest, 12 years.
Martin Bielowski, No. 8620 Hueston avenue.
W. J. Ring and wife, No. 8 Institute place.
O. F. Ross and wife, No. 107 Sedgwick street.
Mrs. Reese, No. 349 Fifty-third street.
William Reed, No. 4063 Atlantic street, second flat, front.
William Selvage, No. 5484 Monroe avenue, wife and child.
Frank Sortier, No. 86 Sholto street.
Mrs. Barbara Still, No. 1035 Seventy-fourth street.
Gabriel Smith, No. 5526 Lake avenue, wife and one child.
Mrs. S. Sinclair, Seventy-third street and Marshfield avenue.
John Shequin, No. 619 Fortieth court, second floor.
Mrs. Sailors, No. 3827 Emerald avenue.
Mrs. Sullivan, No. 3626 Emerald avenue.
Mrs. Shiner, No. 3715 Lowe avenue.
Amelia Schyeislerthal, No. 2814 Keeley street, widow and seven children.
James Sagegre, No. 2121 Clark street.
Charles Gault, No. 138 Johnson street, wife and six children.
Alexander Sheehan, No. 2833 Vernon avenue, baby ill.
William Stiff, No. 167 Eighteenth street, wife and two children.
Mrs. R. W. Spencer, No. 2638 South Park avenue, three children; husband in County Jail.
John Spiracsma, No. 612 South Union street, wife and three children.
F. E. Stickley, No. 702 West Lake street, wife and two children.
Christian Schetler, No. 2634 Iglehart place, and two children; father ill.
Mary Sansion, No. 33 Wesson street.
Mrs. Smith, No. 91 Wesson street, widow with two children.
Charles Swanson, No. 235 Townsend street, wife and five children.
Samuel Steiner, No. 11 Sedgwick court, wife and five children.
Charles Stevens, No. 319 Orleans street, wife and one child.
Mrs. Ellen Torman, No. 53 Wesson street, widow with four children.
C. H. Thorning, No. 317 East Twenty-second street, wife and two children.
Anna Tripp, No. 3205 Ashland avenue, widow and four children.
George Welsh, No. 3 Whiting court.
Mrs. Lena Wells, No. 271 Orleans street.
James Womkan, No. 84 Superior street, wife and six children.
Leonard Warkman, No. 861 Seventy-third place.
Mrs. Young, No. 3016 Cottage Grove avenue, widow and seven children.

POLICE STATIONS "SLEEP" 1,187.

Table Showing the Distribution of Lodgers in the Various Districts of the City.

Unusual efforts to protect people from the cold last night caused a considerable decrease in the number of applicants for lodging at police stations. At midnight the following list was secured:

Maxwell	375	Hinman	13
Harrison	125	West Lake	12
East Chicago	119	Grand Crossing	11
Stock-Yards	75	North Avenue	7
South Chicago	53	Hyde Park	5
West Chicago	52	Woodlawn	5
Canalport	46	Warren Avenue	5
Twenty-second	40	43d and Lake	5
Rawson	40	Kensington	4
Stanton Avenue	40	South Englewood	3
Englewood	34	Sheffield	3
Cottage Grove	30	Town Hall	3
Desplaines	21	Summerdale	3
Deering	15	Rogers Park	3
Larrabee	15	Irving Park	1
Halsted	14		
West Thirteenth	14	Total	1,187

COLDEST DAY IN CHICAGO

MERCURY REACHES 20 DEGREES BELOW AND RISES TO 10.

Only Approach in the Record of the Weather Bureau Is in 1872—Hundreds of People Frostbitten in the Icy Wind—Drug Stores Turned Into Hospitals—Relief Afforded for Suffering in City and Suburbs—Forecast Is Slightly Warmer.

(Continued from first page.)

Maucauley, John, teamster; right foot frozen; taken to County Hospital.
Morrissey, Jerry, 56 years old, laborer; hands frostbitten.
Moloney, Martin, No. 76 Huron street; found at Wells and Illinois streets with hands badly frozen.
Musham, Fire Marshal; fingers frozen in Barnes' fire in Calumet avenue at 2 a. m.
Mooney, George, Engine Company No. 23; hands and face frost bitten.
Merrilles, C. W., Postmaster at Winnetka; ears and feet frozen.
Moyer, J., Wilmette; ears and nose frozen.
McCormick, Edward; overcome by cold while watching the fire which destroyed the plant of the Northwestern Stove Repair company.
McDonough, Matthew, pipeman, Engine company No. 18; ears frozen at the stove factory fire.
McDonough, Capt. John, Engine company No. 18; head hurt by falling at the stove factory fire; taken to his home.
McDonell, Sam, engineer Engine company No. 21; fingers frozen.
Peterson, Charles, No. 123 Townsend street; both hands frozen.
Patterson, George, 13 years old, No. 106 Newberry street; accidentally broke his leg by slipping on the pavement at the corner of Twelfth and Holden streets.
Reed, Richard, pipeman Engine company No. 5; bruised and back wrenched by falling down three flights of icy stairs at stove factory fire; will recover.
Rogers, Miss Nettie, Chicago avenue and Clark street, Evanston, ears and nose frozen.
Swanson, Bert, Wilmette, ears and nose frozen.
Smith, Emma, No. 3532 La Salle street, overcome in a Clark street car; taken to a drug store at Madison street.
Smith, Charles, 27 years old, laborer, frozen hands.
Thoma, Sergt. Charles, West Lake Street Police Station, feet frozen.
Towney, T. F., driver; face, ears, and hands frozen; condition pronounced serious.
Walozynski, Policeman Constantine, of the Cragin Police Station, right cheek frostbitten; relieved from duty.
Weinend, N., face and ears frostbitten.

Coldest Day Recorded in Chicago.

The mean temperature yesterday was 15° below zero, which is quite the meanest Chicago ever experienced. While there have been days when the temperature in Chicago was 20° below or lower, the maximum temperatures upon those occasions have been so much higher than the maximum temperature yesterday that the dubious distinction of being the coldest day in the history of the city will still remain with Jan. 25, 1897.

Only one time do the records of the Weather Bureau show that the thermometer reached a lower point than yesterday. That was on Dec. 24, 1872, when it reached 25° below. But it lasted only for the briefest time. Then the temperature rose to 4° above zero, making the average of the day much warmer than yesterday, when the change from 20° to 10° was so slow it took nine hours for the mercury to climb up ten points.

Relief Hardly So Perceptible.

The relief which came yesterday in the rising of the temperature was so grudging and slight the change hardly was perceptible outside of the thermometer tube.

Only on one previous occasion do the records show another day when 20° below was recorded. That was on Jan. 9, 1875. But the maximum on that day was 1° above zero, which makes Jan. 9, 1875, in an entirely different class from yesterday. The only other time when the 20° mark on the Chicago thermometer came near being trifled with was in 1888. On Feb. 9 of that year the thermometer read 18° below, with a maximum of zero.

So people who went through yesterday without freezing to death can point back with pride to the fact that they saw the coldest day in Chicago.

Old Residents Are Dubious.

The old settlers, who were here preceding the deep snow, smile contemptuously at the assertion that yesterday was the coldest day in the history of the city. Some of them insist that there have been years before the weatherman with his patent appliances came here when the thermometer showed 35° below zero. That is, they would have showed that and probably even 50° or 75°, only there didn't happen to be any thermometers here at that time. So the old settlers were forced to rely upon their sensations, which could hardly be relied on to give an accurate reading, as most of the citizens from Austin, Oak Park, and other suburbs, who came into town on the trolley cars yesterday, were ready to take oath that the temperature was fully 52° below.

Wind Thirty Miles an Hour.

The wind yesterday was not quite as stiff as it was Sunday, although it blew for the greater part of the day at a thirty-mile gait. And a thirty-mile wind cooled down to 20° below zero is enough to freeze anything that is not properly covered.

Ears and noses left out where the wind could get a good chance at them were frozen before their owners could realize it.

From 6 o'clock to 8:30 a. m., when suburban traffic is heaviest, the temperature was down to the coldest point, and the commuters who waited on the platforms where the wind had full sweep at them suffered. At many stations the passengers scooped snow up and made it into a pile at one end of the platform and established a regular mourners' bench, where various good Samaritans exhorted the suffering by rubbing their ears and noses with the snow.

Men who had run a half a mile to catch their train forgot in their excitement that a blizzard had a hold on the town, and by the time the platform of the station was reached their face or ears were so badly frozen that they were forced to let three or four trains pass them by while they knelt at the mourner's bench and gently caressed their ears.

Drug Stores as Hospitals.

Every drug store in the city became a temporary emergency hospital, where frozen hands or faces were treated all through the day.

There were many cases of broken bones caused by people falling on the slippery walks, and the sufferers were also carried to the drug stores until the patrol wagons could carry them to the hospitals or back to their homes.

Street car men suffered greatly, and many policemen and others whose work obliged them to be outdoors the greater part of the day were among the victims of the cold. Over 400 men in the employ of the Street Department had their feet frozen, and a great number also had frozen hands or faces.

Wearing of the Dominoes.

The motorneers on the street car lines running into the business district kept their faces warm, but terrorized the patrons of their lines by wearing domino masks. A man on the Wentworth avenue line was the first one to don a mask and when he stuck his head in the car door to tell the conductor that there was a blockade on the railroad track ahead the people in the car were frozen with horror, as well as with cold, and one man threw up his hands. The wearing of domino masks became a fad in a short time and before dark dozens of the motorneers in their shaggy coats and green masks looked like masqueraders going to a fancy ball.

Suffering Among the Destitute.

In spite of the activity of the churches, relief societies, and the police there was great suffering among the destitute families in all parts of the city.

Railroad trains were mostly running on time, although surburbans were all lagging behind time. The train on the Illinois Central which is due to leave the Randolph street station at 12:30 pulled out an hour late.

There were not many on the streets during the day, and the bargain counters, which on Monday are the scenes of rushes that make the Princeton-Yale football games as tame as puss-in-the-corner in comparison, were as quiet as country graveyards. People who had to be down-town ran along the streets as if training for a sprinting match. Bargain counters or nothing else could stop them in their mad career—except one thing. In spite of the intense cold, there was always a crowd rubbing its noses up against the glass in front of the thermometers which stood outside of jewelry and drug stores.

Knees Freeze to the Walk.

One eager man who was nearsighted and who, accordingly, knelt before a thermometer on Madison street, found when he tried to arise that he could not move. The crowd behind him thought he was rooted to the spot with horror at seeing the mercury down to 20 degrees, but the man found out his trousers had frozen to the pavement. A clerk came out with hot water and released him and the man went away more than ever convinced that it was a cold day.

The ice battered against the cribs all day, and the keepers had a fearful battle to keep the intakes free.

Elevators in many buildings stopped running, and in some offices the employés either wore their overcoats or went home on account of the cold.

There were an unbroken succession of fires, and the Fire Department was kept moving.

Suffering in the Suburbs.

Reports from suburban towns in all directions from Chicago last night show a temperature ranging from 15° to 18° below zero. The small towns on the wind-swept prairies of the west suffered most intense cold, and much suffering is reported among the poor. Several of the towns have already started relief bureaus, and charitable people were busy yesterday distributing coal, clothing, and food to the needy. Many cases of severe frost bite were reported, but as far as could be learned there were no fatalities.

In the suburban towns having police stations scores of tramps were housed for the night, to be turned loose this morning to face below-zero weather.

Fresh Meat Is Distributed.

In South Chicago several hundred pounds of fresh meat were distributed from the police station to needy families. About 6 o'clock a wagon belonging to the Adams Express company unloaded a large quantity of provisions at the door of the station. The driver of the wagon left the verbal instruction that the provisions were intended for the poor. He drove away before the police officials learned from where the provisions came. They lost no time, however, in distributing the food. A dozen poor families were made happy by the receipt of generous allowances of meat.

Provisions are being made for the temporary care of the most needy in the district. The police station is crowded with lodgers and many extreme cases of destitution are reported by the police. The recent closing down of a portion of the steel mills has thrown the heads of dozens of families out of employment, and they are face to face with starvation and entirely dependent on charity, as it seems impossible to find employment in the city.

The towns to the west of Chicago are suffering an additional hardship on account of the breaking down of the Cicero and Proviso electric line. Quite a large section of the country is almost without transportation facilities, and many people who work in the city are put to a great inconvenience.

In the Town of Maywood the local Odd-Fellows' organization will give an entertainment tonight, the proceeds of which will be given to the poor of the vicinity. Many cases of destitution and suffering have been reported.

Bitterly Cold to the North.

The suburban towns to the north of the city report a temperature of one or two degrees lower than the Weather Bureau's report in the city. Many suburbanites going to and coming from trains suffered from frozen hands and feet.

At Wilmette Druggist S. C. Sexauer started a subscription list yesterday for the relief of seven poor families of the village who were reported to be in distress. A liberal amount of cash was subscribed, together with a supply of coal and cast-off clothing.

Similar moves were started in other towns.

Drainage Canal Men Out of Work.

Five hundred men were thrown out of employment on the Drainage Canal yesterday on account of the cold weather. They will not resume work until the cold snap is passed. A majority were the employés of Contractors Griffith & McDermott on sections No. 1 and A, B, and C, near Willow Springs and Summit. Many of the workmen were poorly clad and scores of them suffered from severe frost bites. No hospital cases were reported.

The flimsy boarding houses in which the men are housed are a poor protection from the weather and a majority of the men spent the day in the saloons along the canal.

HEAT AND LIGHT SERVICE TANGLED.

Residents of Suburban Sections Are the Greatest Sufferers Because of Frozen Pipes.

In such seasons of intense cold the conveniences which become a matter of fact to urban citizens are apt to become tangled, and sometimes the resident is brought into unpleasant consciousness of what life would be without these aids to ease and comfort. The telephone, the telegraph, the electric light, the systems of transportation, the gas supply, all have their troubles during these zero days.

But in general, extraordinary effort on the part of the managers of these concerns kept them from serious mishap. Of course it has been a sad trial for the overhead wires, and many of the weaker lines have succumbed to the cold. The telephone and telegraph companies have been the greatest losers, and their repair gangs have been kept on the jump for forty-eight hours. But the officials think now the worst of the trouble is over, and they will weather the snap with everything in working order.

Nearly three times the usual number of complaints is the record of the Chicago Telephone company. The frost has contracted and made brittle all the exposed wires, and the gusts of wind have snapped those that were weak. The two kinds of lines particularly susceptible seem to be the old and new constructions. In the former the wires were frequently weak, while in the latter the new hard-drawn copper grew so brittle a slight bending of the kinked or bruised places completed the destruction of the line.

In the heart of the city all the telephone wires are under ground, and trouble has been almost nothing with the down-town 'phones. But in the suburbs and small outlying towns the wires have yielded in many cases to the strain. Much of the trouble has been due to other overhead lines breaking and falling across the telephone wires, as in the great sleet storm of a year ago. Half the facilities to Joliet have been destroyed for the time, and all the wires running along the canal have been subjected to severe exposure, but no town has been entirely cut off from communication.

The telephone company has taken special precautions for the safety of its linemen, and has insisted on a thorough equipment before it would allow the men to go out on duty. Before the order was given out, however, the repairman at Waukegan had had both feet and an ear frozen. Gloves and boots were furnished the men yesterday, and no serious frost bites were reported.

Almost exactly the same state of affairs was reported by the telegraph companies. In all directions were broken and disabled wires, but the damage at any one place was not sufficient to throw all the lines out of service. Connection with all the important points was kept up, but in almost every case the facilities were crippled. The damage was confined almost entirely to the separate wires.

The storm cost the West Chicago Street railroad company $2,500 a day for the three days ending at noon today. But the West Side company has the largest trackage and car service in the city, and a vastly greater amount of extra help is required when a heavy snow fall comes.

Enormous demands have been made all over the city for gas and electric light. As a rule the supply of illumination has been equal to the emergency, but many families have been in the dark as well as in the cold. Natural gas is burned almost exclusively for heating purposes in some sections of the city. In the heart of the city and near the pumping works the pressure has been fairly well kept up, but in the outlying residence districts there has been trouble. This seems to be due to freezing of the pipes, as much as an increased demand for supply.

The other gas companies of the city report a great demand for the illuminant, but claim to keep the pressure at their works fully up to the usual standard. In spite of this fact the frozen and partially stopped up pipes have made the supply weak and uncertain all over the city. At the offices of the various companies a large number of complaints have been received, and a number of extra men put on the repair gangs. The principal trouble has been from freezing pipes, and most difficulties have been promptly remedied. The demand for gas on Sunday night at two of the works broke all previous records.

Electric lighting has been but little troubled by the frost. As all city wires are underground there was no chance for the troubles which the cold has made for the other overhead wire constructions, and the supply of current for light and power has been all that could be desired. Because of the failure of the gas in numerous places the demand for electricity has been extremely large.

Chicago's system of steam transportation weathered the storm and cold in unexpectedly good shape. Delays and troubles were reported from all directions, but nothing of a serious nature.

CICERO ONE OF THE WORST SUFFERERS

Half a Mile of Electric Wire Poles Falls, Blockading the Street and Stopping Traffic.

Cicero is one of the greatest sufferers from the storm and cold. The collapse of half a mile of poles bearing the immense cables used by the Lake Street Elevated railway company has left Lake street a mass of poles, cables, and telegraph and telephone wires. The street is utterly impassable.

People whose business is in the down-town district were compelled to find other means of transportation and long lines of half-frozen pedestrians were to be seen stamping and puffing along the thoroughfares, seeking cars or vehicles to take them to their work.

OPPOSITION FOR BIDWILL

GRAEME STEWART BEING PUSHED FOR RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

Candidate of the Cook County Machine May Not Get the Job He Was Supposed to Be Slated For—Reece Urged for Adjutant-General and David Ross for the Bureau of Labor—Rupture in the "Colt" Faction—Legislature Meets and Adjourns.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—According to the gossip of Springfield tonight Gov. Tanner will name as two of his Railroad Commissioners Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield and Cicero J. Lindley of Bond County. He is inclined to appoint as the third man Ald. Joseph Bidwill of Cook. Bidwill was a strong Tanner man preceding the convention and all through the campaign. He is believed to have the indorsement of the machine for the place. Still, the machine and Tanner are not on as good terms as they were. Tanner undoubtedly promised the place to the machine, but he may defer action until the machine suggests the name of some man he prefers to Bidwill.

There is a kick coming against Bidwill, and a good, hard, swift one at that. It's coming from Chicago. It's premonitory symptoms have already reached Springfield, and it will be here in full force by this time tomorrow. It is coming from a lot of machine men, who will be here urging Tanner not to appoint Bidwill, but to recognize Graeme Stewart. Mr. Stewart is a prominent business-man of Chicago. He probably cares nothing for office and may not want this. But Gov. Tanner will be asked to appoint him just the same. His indorsers, or at least some of them, come from machine ranks. In addition to these he will have the support of many of the largest and most substantial business interests in the city.

Reece May Be Adjutant-General.

Gov. Tanner is considering the appointments of the Adjutant-General and his military staff. Gen. Jasper N. Reece of Springfield is believed to have the call for Adjutant-General.

There are other candidates for the position, notably Col. Koch of Chicago. But Reece is believed to have the best of the contest, and his appointment is regarded as reasonably certain. This appointment will not be long delayed. Gov. Tanner is anxious to get the Military Department in working order at the earliest possible minute. He will name his Adjutant-General and Inspector of Rifle Practice and his staff officers some time this week. He wants these officers to accompany him to the inauguration of Maj. McKinley, and it will be necessary that they provide themselves with uniform and equipments.

The Legislature did nothing at all this afternoon. Both branches of the General Assembly met and adjourned instanter.

Joliet Commissionerships.

Samuel H. Jones of Springfield would be pleased to be reappointed as one of the Commissioners of the Joliet prison, a position which he held for many years. Mr. Jones has been highly indorsed for the place, and his claims therefor have been presented to Gov. Tanner. Homer J. Tice of Menard County is also a candidate for one of the Commissionerships. Mr. Tice served acceptably in the General Assembly a number of years ago, and was a strong candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State last year. He withdrew from the contest about the time the convention was held. He is quite likely to be appointed to the position. Singularly enough no Cook County man has as yet been suggested for the place. Probably the machine may find one who is willing to serve.

Neither has the machine given intimation as to its wishes respecting a Canal Commissionership, which is accorded to Chicago. W. H. Ambrose of Delavan and E. F. Unland of Pekin, candidates for the Canal Board, are here tonight. Peoria has half a dozen aspirants for this position. No surprise need be expressed if Unland is appointed. Peoria is not likely to get a Commissionership, in fact the chances are that city will not be represented on the board. La Salle County will probably get a man who will be named by John D. Ames and Dr. Pettit, the third man will come from Chicago.

Gov. Tanner is likely to appoint David Ross of La Salle County to the responsible position of Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a position now held by George Schilling. No better selection than this could be made.

Southern Penitentiary Commissioners.

Gov. Tanner was chiefly occupied today with the appointment of three Commissioners of the Southern penitentiary. It is understood the names of the new Commissioners will be sent to the Senate this week so that they can be confirmed and go into office by the first of the month. His office has been crowded all day with delegations from Southern Illinois, urging the claims of their friends' appointment. It is pretty generally believed here tonight that James Jobe of Harrisburg, Saline County, will be one of the appointees. He has opposition in the person of James Mitchell of Williamson County. Jobe was a delegate from the Congressional district in which he resides to the national convention in St. Louis. He and Tanner are good friends and the Governor evidently wants to do something for him.

John Henry Miller of McLeansboro will, it is thought, be the second man on the board. Miller is a member of the State Central committee from his district and is well indorsed for the position.

But there was a terrific row over the third place. Judge J. B. Messick of East St. Louis, called by his familiars "Buck," is believed to have the call for the place. And the funny part of it all is that the Republicans down in Buck's county, with a few exceptions, are fighting him. The names of a dozen or more leading Republicans in St. Clair, Bond, and Madison Counties who are protesting against Buck's appointment could be given.

Messick is regarded as a sure winner. He was a Penitentiary Commissioner under Gov. Fifer, and the men who are opposing his nomination have come to the conclusion, whether right or wrong no one here can tell, that Fifer is backing Messick, to their detriment. Some of them even say that some sort of an agreement or understanding was reached, even before the State convention, by the terms of which Fifer was given the privilege of naming one of the Commissioners of the Southern prison. If Gov. Fifer had any such promise he would certainly put in his old friend Messick. Be all this as it may, the men who are opposing Messick and can't throw him down say that they are up against Fifer, who has got a pledge which will inure to Messick's benefit. This little contest is making quite a breeze among the Southern Illinoisans, but they will scarcely succeed in defeating Messick.

Rupture Among the "Colts."

There is pretty good authority for the statement that a little rupture or disagreement has arisen among the members of the faction known as the "Colts," which organized the Senate. It will be remembered that Senator Hendrick V. Fisher was made the President pro tem of the Senate, an office of considerable dignity and at times of great power. Fisher is a man of experience in legislative matters, and has, it is understood, evinced a disposition to say a good deal as to what the Senate should or should not do. He rather claims the credit of effecting the organization which triumphed among the Republican Senators.

Senator Dwyer of Cook and his friends are disposed to dispute this proposition with Fisher. They say that Mr. Fisher has received the highest honor he could possibly claim, and that he got in because his vote and strength were necessary in their business. They say they have paid Fisher off by giving him the office of President pro tem, and say that Fisher is not entitled to any opinion as to the make-up of the standing committees of the Senate.

Speaker Curtis came down this afternoon and at once resumed work on the standing committees of the House. He expects to have the list ready some time next week. There is quite a breezy contest over some of his Chairmanships, particularly those of the important committees. Mr. Needles had Appropriations two years ago, but he doesn't want the Chairmanship again, alleging as a reason that it involves too much hard work. He would prefer the Chairmanship of the Committee on Revenue, a subject with which he is familiar by reason of his service as State Auditor. Guffin of Lee will likely get Revenue or Appropriations. Mr. Needles will probably be made the Chairman of Banks and Banking.

Half a dozen men want the Chairmanship of the Committee on Corporations. Frank Murdock of Knox, who had it last session, will probably be reappointed. Charley Allen will get Judiciary. This is conceded by everybody. George Miller of Cook will probably be the Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Department, an exceedingly important committee, for which Miller is well qualified. Mr. Cochran will probably be made the Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Apportionment, as it is understood the State will be reapportioned in its judicial districts.

Gus Nohe, Shanahan, and a half dozen others want the important Chairmanship of Municipal Corporations. This place is puzzling Speaker Curtis and he does not know what to do with it. It is intimated here tonight that Shanahan will get the committee, the Chairmanship of which he had last session; and Mr. Nohe will be made the Chairman of Warehouses. Fred Busse will likely be made the Chairman of the Committee on Insurance. Mr. Schubert of Cook will probably be reappointed Chairman of the Committee on Parks and Boulevards, a place he filled most acceptably during the last session. Cavanagh of Cook is thought to be slated for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs. He may get this and he may not. There is work to do for the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, an exceedingly important organization requiring a competent man for Chairman. This committee will be announced within a day or two and no surprise need be expressed if Mr. Cavanagh is named as the Chairman of the organization and that very quickly.

Steen for Mines and Mining.

Representative William H. Steen, who comes from Braidwood, Will County, will likely be selected as the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Mr. Steen, it is understood, is anxious to get the place and is regarded as eminently qualified for the position. Nichols of Cook will probably be made the Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Game. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Livestock and Dairying is between Thiemann and Olson, both of Cook County. Thiemann is one of the minority in Cook County who defied the machine, refusing to be driven by it or to obey its commands in any way. He deserves a word of credit for the open, manly position he took. He has many friends who are asking Speaker Curtis to appoint him Chairman of the committe above referred to.

Gov. Tanner will probably have a good deal to say as to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. This organization is of great importance to the State government and Gov. Tanner makes the point that the Chairmanship should go to some man who is not hampered with a State institution in the district which he represents. Col. Bryan may be made the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads or he may be made the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs or the Organization on Civil Service.

WILDE'S
MEN'S ULSTERS
At Clearing Sale Prices.

A little matter of 10 or 15 degrees below zero needn't bother you if you are inside of one of Wilde's blizzard resisters.

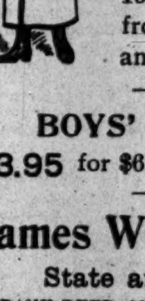
And the prices needn't stand in the way either—never so low before.

$10 for all-wool Frieze Ulsters with heavy all-wool linings—$15 value.
$15 for $20 Ulsters.
$20 for $25 and $30 Ulsters, etc.

Boys' Ulsters.

Broken lots of Ulsters for Boys 14 to 18 years, $6.50—marked down from $10.

$10—Wonderful values in Ulsters at this price for 14 to 19 year old boys—marked down from $16.50 and $15.



At $3—Broken lots of Ulsters for Boys of 4 to 9 years — marked down from $8.50 and $6.

At $5—Broken lots of Ulsters for Boys 4 to 13 yrs.—marked down from $15, $13.50, $12, and $10.

BOYS' REEFERS.
$3.95 for $6.00 values.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
State and Madison.
FRANK REED, Manager.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

PRICES: 15 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Sole Exporters:
THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld.
See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ld.

EMPLOYED at the Cook County Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Presbyterian Hospital, U. S. Marine Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND.

DE'S
ULSTERS
Sale Prices.
...tter of 10 or 15 ...w zero needn't ...you are inside of ...e's blizzard re-...
...ces needn't stand ...either—never so
...ol Frieze Ulsters ... all-wool linings—
...sters.
...d $30 Ulsters, etc.
Ulsters.
Ulsters for Boys 14 ...s, $6.50—marked $10.
...ful values in Ulsters ...e for 14 to 19 year ...-marked down from $15.
$3—Broken lots of ...sters for Boys of 4 ... 9 years — marked ...wn from $8.50 and $5.
$5—Broken lots of ...sters for Boys 4 to ... yrs.—marked down ...om $15, $13.50, $12, ...d $10.
REEFERS.
...00 values.
...Vilde Jr. & Co.
...and Madison.
...Manager.

...APENTA"
BEST NATURAL
...RIENT WATER.
...J HUNYADI
SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.
...ering the nature of ...garian Bitter Water ...t must obviously be ... for the medical ...and the public to ... authoritatively that ...ng of these Springs ... on in a scientific ...nd not merely on ...l lines, and with this ...Jj Hunyadi Springs, ...h "Apenta" Water ... are placed under ...te control of the ...ungarian Chemical ...(Ministry of Agri-...uda Pest.
...s. and 25 cts. per bottle. ...and Mineral Water Dealers.
...ole Exporters: ...LLINARIS CO., LD. ...the Label bears the ...ED DIAMOND Mark of ...NARIS COMPANY, LD.
...D at the Cook County ...exian Brothers' Hos-... Park Sanitarium, Pres-...spital, U. S. Marine ..., and at the leading ...OF ENGLAND.

CUBANS CUT OFF RELIEF.

DESTROY SPANISH EXPEDITION TO AID VICTORIA DE LAS TUNIS.

Lead Soldiers Into Ambuscades—Shoot Them While in Confusion—Out of 2,500 Spaniards Who Started 800 Are Killed or Missing—Spaniards Continue to Burn Cuban Hospitals—Wounded Are Butchered, Surgeons Shot—Cuban Women Captured.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The attempt of the Spaniards to relieve Victoria de las Tunis has resulted in disastrous failure, according to Havana advices received here. The town mentioned is located in Holquin, and for some days has been closely besieged by a strong force of insurgents. Gen. Nario, in command of the Spanish forces in the district, undertook to raise the siege of the place and get supplies to the garrison. Accordingly, at the head of 2,500 troops and with a great pack train, Gen. Nario began his march to the relief of the hard pressed town.

Col. Capote and Guerra, in command of the Cubans, learned of the advance of Nario, and, leaving half their men to guard the town, they marched to meet the Spanish General. The Cuban commanders prepared a series of ambuscades for the Spaniards, which proved most effective. The Spaniards would enter a narrow defile, only to fall back in confusion before a deadly rifle fire. Attempts to charge the Cubans failed, for they were so placed as to be practically inaccessible. For three days Nario tried to advance under such conditions, but was finally forced to give up the attempt and retreat to the coast.

Spanish Retreat Disastrous.

The Spanish retreat was almost as disastrous as the advance, for the Cubans pursued the fleeing Spaniards, picking them off at every opportunity. Nario finally reached the coast, but with only about half the 2,500 men he had started with. It is stated that 360 Spaniards were killed outright, and that the wounded and missing aggregated over 800. In addition, the great pack train was captured by the Cubans.

Nothing has since been heard of Victoria Las Tunis, and it is supposed that the garrison has surrendered to the Cubans.

Wounded Cubans Butchered.

The Spaniards continue to attack Cuban hospitals in Pinar del Rio and murder the inmates. Last Friday Col. Montenegro, commanding 1,000 Spaniards and aided by a detachment of marines, landed from the Reina Christina, made a raid through Pinar del Rio searching for hospitals. Near Herradura the Spaniards found a large hospital occupied by seventy sick and wounded insurgent soldiers, besides surgeons and nurses. The Spaniards fired the hospital and those of the inmates who were not able to hobble out were burned to death. Those who did escape from the burning building were shot to death. Besides the sick soldiers were burned and butchered. The Spaniards shot Dr. Blanco Mendez and seven other surgeons connected with the hospital. Senora Mendez, her daughter, and six female nurses are also said to have been killed.

Col. Montenegro then marched to the coast, burning all houses in his path. Many of the inhabitants, apprised of the coming of the Spaniards, fled to the mountains. In the raid the Spaniards seized over 100 women and young girls, who were kept as camp followers. It is said that in the raid the Spaniards burned over 400 houses belonging to pacificos.

TOWNS FIRED ON BY INSURGENTS.

Baracoa and Mata Are Attacked—Havana Police Order Gamblers to Leave the City.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by New York Journal.]—Correspondent of the Diario de La Marina, writing from Santiago de Cuba, reports the Towns of Baracoa and Mata fired on by insurgents.

The Havana police today ordered speculators caught gambling to leave the city.

A Cuban woman, Señora Peralta, is jailed at Sancti Spiritus as a political suspect.

Paulino Alvarez, the alleged agent of the New York Junta, was arrested in Sancti Spiritus while attempting to escape.

A Madrid special announces the appointment of Roberto Dupuy de Lome, son of the Spanish Minister at Washington, as Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia.

MANY AMERICANS ARRESTED IN CUBA.

Secretary Olney Sends to the Senate a List of Those Who Have Been Thrown in Jail.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry, the President today sent to the Senate a list of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States who have been arrested on the Island of Cuba since Feb. 24, 1895. The list was accompanied by a letter from Secretary Olney in which he states that since the breaking out of the insurrection to the present time seventy-four such persons have been arrested, while of these seven have been tried. These are Julio Sanguilly, Louis Someillan, Alfred Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, Charles Barnat, and William Leavitt. Thirty-six of the persons arrested have been released after the charges against them had been investigated and found to be baseless. Eighteen have been expelled from the island after periods of confinement lasting from a few days to a year, while seventeen cases are still pending.

The charges against fourteen of these are as follows:

Sedition and rebellion—Caspar A. Betancourt, Joseph L. Cepero. Rebellion—George W. Aguirre. Rebellion with arms in hand—Manuel Fernandez Chaquello, Oscar Cespedes, Frank Agramante, and Thomas Julio Sainz. Purchase and concealment of arms and ammunition—Antonio Suarez Delvillar. Disorderly conduct and insults to Spain—Theodore L. Vives. Landing arms—The five of the Competitor crew mentioned.

In the remaining cases of Frank J. Larrien, Esteben Venero, and José Gonzalez charges have not been ascertained. Demand has been made for them both at Havana and Madrid, with a further demand that they be at once formulated and communicated, or that the prisoners be released.

DECLARES WESTERN CUBA SUBDUED.

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Announces That It Is Almost Completely Pacified.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The almost complete pacification of Havana and Matanzas Provinces in the western part of the Island of Cuba is announced in the following dispatch received at the Spanish legation here late last evening from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Weyler at the head of fourteen battalions has repeatedly traversed the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas obliging the principal rebel leaders to fly to Las Villas.

"Weyler considers that now in Havana and Matanzas there remain no nuclei of rebels or organized bands to disperse, and that both provinces may be considered as almost completely pacified. The sugar-growers in these provinces are now grinding cane without molestation."

Following close on this announcement it is expected Premier Canovas will promulgate the reforms for Cuba voted by the Cortes in 1895, but withheld until the island shall have been regarded as pacified to a degree warranting their application.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

It Is Considered an Important Event and It Is Thought New Relations with Russia Will Result.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—Count Muravieff's impending visit here is considered a highly important event. The Post says semi-officially:

"Muravieff will here renew old relations and form new ones. We believe he sets great value on fostering the relations upon which Lobanoff relied, who six months ago in the same manner came into personal contact with leading German circles."

AUSTRIA HAS A CHIMAY SENSATION.

Wife of Duke Philip of Coburg Reported to Have Eloped with a Captain in the Army.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—Austria has its Chimay sensation. For the last few days the report has been current here that the wife of Duke Philip of Coburg, a Duchess of the Austrian branch of this family, had eloped with a young Austrian Captain.

The Duchess Louise is a daughter of the King of the Belgians and a sister of the widowed Crown Princess Stephane. She was born in 1858 and has two children, one son and one daughter. The Coburgs are related to the British royal family, Duke Philip's late father having been a brother of the Prince Consort.

It is affirmed that the guilty couple are now at Regensburg, in Bavaria, and that Emperor Francis Joseph has forbidden the Duchess to return to Austrian soil. It is certain that the Duchess did not attend the last imperial court ball, as had been her custom hitherto.

CZAR HAS BLOOD CLOT ON HIS BRAIN.

Suffers from Severe Headaches and an Operation Is Thought to Be Necessary.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—I am credibly informed that despite all denials the Czar is very ill and suffering severe headache in consequence of a blood clot in the head caused by the wound he sustained in Japan. It is probable an operation will be necessary.

TO INVESTIGATE THE PLAGUE IN INDIA

Academy of Sciences at Vienna Votes 50,000 Florins for Dr. Chwostek's Studies.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—The Academy of Sciences has voted 50,000 florins for the mission in Bombay under Dr. Chwostek to investigate and study the bubonic plague.

RAVAGES OF PLAGUE IN BRITISH ARMY

Over Half the Soldiers in India in the Hospitals—Official Investigation to Be Made.

London, Jan. 25.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying in the House of Commons today to questions based on the statement made in the Indian press that only 24,000 of the whole British garrison were free from contagious disease in some shape or other, and that 522 per 1,000 of the troops were actually incapacitated by disease, admitted that there were 522 hospital cases per 1,000, but explained that the average permanent incapacitation due to diseases was 46 per 1,000. He added that a department committee was now inquiring into the subject, and on the receipt of its report the government will carefully consider the whole question.

BALFOUR ON A MONETARY CONFERENCE

Says There Is No Probability of the English Government Calling an International Meeting.

London, Jan. 25.—In the House of Commons today the First Lord of the Treasury and government leader, Mr. Balfour, replying to questions of Mr. Field, member for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, said there was no probability of the government initiating such a movement as the calling of an international monetary conference. He added that it would be premature to discuss the composition of a conference which so far as he, Mr. Balfour, knew, had not been proposed.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY MEETS.

Resolves to Expel Any One Opposing the Decisions Reached by the Majority or Action of Chairman.

London, Jan. 25.—The adjourned meeting of the Irish parliamentary party was resumed today, with John Dillon presiding. The resolution which Michael Davitt presented on Saturday, providing for the expulsion of any one publicly opposing the decisions reached by a majority of the party in meeting or in the parliamentary action of the Chairman in behalf of the party, or in supporting a fund to maintain a portion of the party in rivalry to the Irish National Federation, was adopted.

SEVENTEEN AMERICANS IN SIBERIA.

Sailors on a Sealing Vessel Captured by Russian Authorities in 1895 and Sent Into Exile.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Breaking stones, as convicts in Eastern Siberia, are seventeen American citizens, who were sailors on the American schooner Saipans, which, in October, 1895, was cruising in the Okhotsk Sea after seals. They are: F. B. Hill, James Mahoney, James McCarthy, James Riley, Henry Ross, second mate, Charles Nelson, Harry Carlson, Andrew Anderson, Edward Larkin, Charles Evans, Alexander Lorache, Stephen Brennan, Arthur Winge, James Wilson, Charles Campbell, and Edward Howe.

Matthew Hunter, a sailor who arrived here today from Kobe, Japan, tells of the men's arrest on Robben Island, on Nov. 5, 1895. They were left on this island, where they had landed for seals, while the schooner ran out to sea to avoid stranding. On Nov. 5 the Russian cruiser Yakut anchored off the island and made the men prisoners.

After serving a term of five months they were taken to court and informed they had been resentenced to serve a term of eighteen months. To Hunter, however, they expressed the fear when this sentence was expired they would be resentenced to another term.

THREE REPORTED DEAD IN A FIRE.

Business Blocks in Syracuse Are Burned with Loss of $100,000—Rumored Loss of Life.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Fire tonight destroyed the Dillaye Block and part of the Butler Block and damaged the Keeler Block. The following stores were burned out: W. W. Kimball company's pianos and organs, New York Cloak House, Palmer's millinery stores. Total loss about $100,000; mostly insured. A rumor late tonight that two women and a man have perished cannot be verified. They were seen on the top of the Dillaye Block just before the roof fell in.

Plattsmouth, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Burlington shops, roundhouse, and much rolling stock were burned tonight. John Clawson, a hostler, was caught in the roundhouse and consumed. The value of the shops was $130,000.

MODJESKA IS BACK ON THE STAGE.

Will Make a Trial Engagement in San Francisco to See How Her Health Is.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—After an absence of nearly two years from the stage Mme. Modjeska opens a two weeks' engagement in the city tonight. It is really a trial engagement, as the actress wishes to learn if she has recovered sufficiently from her severe illness to take up her stage duties again.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BRYAN'S BOOK IN PRESS.

SILVER LEADER'S "THE FIRST BATTLE" SOON TO BE ISSUED.

Work Embodies Memorable Features of the Campaign of 1896—Gossipy Sketch of Her Husband by Mrs. Bryan—Author Criticises Gold Democrats and Trusts—Thinks Civil Service Isn't a Good Thing—Sleep Follows Realization of Defeat.

The last pages of "The First Battle," W. J. Bryan's book, have gone to press, and the W. B. Conkey company, the publishers, expect to have the first copy bound in about a week.

The book embodies a story of the campaign of 1896, its important events and issues, and includes the most noteworthy incidents of Mr. Bryan's famous tour. It also contains the principal addresses and documents relating to the silver movement and some of Mr. Bryan's speeches.

Considerable space is given to his connection with the silver agitation while in Congress and prior to the Chicago convention and to a discussion of the election returns and an analysis of the political situation.

Mrs. Bryan's Gossipy Biography.

An interesting feature is the biographical sketch by Mrs. Bryan. She describes in gossipy words their first meeting. Mrs. Bryan concludes the sketch as follows:

"To give an estimate of his character or of the mental endowments which he may possess would be beyond the scope of this article. I may be justified, however, in saying that his life has been one of earnest purpose with that sort of genius which has been called 'a capacity for hard work.'"

"The First Battle" is dedicated to Richard P. Bland of Missouri, Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, and Henry M. Teller of Colorado, whom the author considers "the foremost champions of bimetallism in their respective parties."

Referring to the fact that the concluding sentence of his convention speech had been widely criticised, Mr. Bryan writes:

"I had used the idea (cross of gold and crown of thorns) in substantially the same form in a speech in Congress, but did not recall the fact when I used it in the convention. A portion of the speech was extemporaneous, and its arrangement entirely so, but parts of it had been prepared for another occasion."

Respects to Bolting Democrats.

In a chapter devoted to "The Bolting Democrats" Mr. Bryan says:

"The only criticism which I desire to record here is that the gold Democrats sought to use the party name for purposes of deception. The party name belongs to the majority of the party and the minority cannot fairly, honestly, or honorably use that name in such a way as to mislead the voters. I had at all times defended the sovereign right of the citizen to follow his conscience and his judgment in political matters and to make his party affiliations conform to his convictions, but a fraud attempted against the voters is no more defensible than a fraud attempted in a business transaction."

After criticising trusts and public officials friendly to them, he writes of the civil service as follows:

"I do not believe that life tenure is, as a rule, a wise thing in a government like ours. The fact that the people make frequent changes in their public officials in case of elective offices is conclusive proof that life tenure is not popular. The man who is permanently provided for, no matter what changes may take place in politics, is apt to become indifferent to public questions and be concerned only in the size and continuance of his salary."

Sleeps When He Knows Defeat.

One of the last chapters is given up to "the election returns," and in this Mr. Bryan writes:

"While the compassionless current sped hither and thither carrying its message of gladness to foe and its message of sadness to friend, there vanished from my mind the vision of a President in the White House, perplexed by the cares of state, and in the contemplation of the picture of a citizen by his fireside, free from official responsibility, I fell asleep."

The book closes with a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, carrying the theme:

No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

CRITICS OF GAGE ARE NOW SILENT.

Change in the Congressional Sentiment Regarding His Appointment to the Treasury Portfolio.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—There has been today a significant change in the sentiment in Congress regarding the possible appointment of L. J. Gage of Chicago as Secretary of the Treasury. His straightforward interview, printed here, disarmed almost all of the early criticism, and in addition to that word seems to have come from Canton by some underground telegraph to the effect that Mr. Gage is an imminent possibility for the Treasury portfolio.

The friends of T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston were saying today that the appointment rested between him and Mr. Gage, and that they were inclined to believe the Chicago man had by far the best of it.

It was natural for the politicians in Congress to resent at first the idea of a business-man who had not been closely identified with party policies being chosen for such an important position as that of Secretary of the Treasury, but as they have looked the field over and have studied Mr. Gage's eminent capabilities they have come to the conclusion that, on the whole, the appointment is an excellent one, and that it would result in strengthening the administration with the business-men of the country.

Canton, O., Jan. 25.—It was stated today on excellent authority that the report given general circulation to the effect that Lyman J. Gage of Chicago had been tendered the Treasury portfolio was without foundation. It was also said that the reported tender of the Navy portfolio to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was erroneous.

This information came from a gentleman who stands close to Maj. McKinley, whose name cannot be stated for various reasons.

Among those who called on M. A. Hanna today was National Committeeman Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin.

Chairman Hanna said he did not believe that any member of the committee would be included in the official household of the incoming administration.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR MR. GAGE.

General Assembly Is Expected to Adopt a Resolution Requesting His Appointment by Maj. McKinley.

It is said that a resolution indorsing Lyman J. Gage for Secretary of the Treasury and requesting his appointment by President McKinley will be presented to the General Assembly this week.

Senator Littler's resolution commending Shelby M. Cullom for a Cabinet position is not regarded as an obstacle to such action in the present case, and it is thought that Littler himself will favor the Gage resolution.

The indorsement of Senator Cullom was, it is held, in the line of usual courtesies paid distinguished public men supposed to be in line for further preferment.

MR. GAGE RECEIVES MANY LETTERS.

Congratulations by Mail and Wire Are Supplemented by Calls from Business-Men and Bankers.

Lyman J. Gage was in receipt of many letters and telegrams yesterday from bankers and business-men, who took the first opportunity offered to tender their congratulations on his probable appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

The letters were mostly from Western cities. There had not been time for letters from New York or other Eastern cities to reach Chicago after the announcements were made in the newspapers.

Many business-men in Chicago paid Mr. Gage personal visits, and nearly every banker in Chicago was a caller either on Saturday or yesterday.

Mr. Gage left his office early in the afternoon and went to his home for a little rest from the callers, who had occupied practically all of the day.

After he had reached his home he said:

"There have been no developments today and I expect none for several days. No word has been received in Chicago from the President-elect during the last two days. No effort is being made in my behalf, and I have discouraged every suggestion of this sort that has been offered by my friends. I have nothing to add to what has been said already in the matter."

Samuel M. Nickerson will likely succeed Mr. Gage as President of the First National Bank in the event of Mr. Gage's going to Washington. Mr. Nickerson gave up the Presidency of the bank a few years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Gage, and it is the understanding he will take the place again, for a while at least. No action has been taken on this matter as yet, however.

FAVORS THE ANTI-FOOTBALL BILL.

Committee Returns It to the Indiana Legislature with Approval—Pushing the Vandalia Investigation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Dr. Patterson's anti-football bill was reported favorably from the committee, and it will probably go through both branches of the Legislature sailing. It may be amended so as to permit professional football, but amateurs will be enjoined from indulging in the game.

The business of special interest in the Legislature today was concerning the claim of the State against the Vandalia railroad company. Attorney-General Ketcham in his report, which had been called for last week, said that few, if any, matters coming before this session is as important to the State as this claim. The Attorney-General did not spare the railroad corporation in his communication, but went into the matter without fear, showing how friends of the road had repeatedly throttled all previous attempts of the General Assembly to get an accounting from the corporation. He recommended the immediate passage of a bill calling on the railroad company to submit to the Attorney-General by Feb. 6 a complete statement of its business from 1847 until 1873, the time covered by its operations under the original charter.

A bill which he has prepared was passed under a suspension of the rules. A concurrent resolution was also passed for the appointment of a special joint committee, with the Speaker of the House as Chairman, to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary and report on further legislation needed to enforce the claim.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION MARCH 15.

Congressman-Elect Sturtevant Says That McKinley Told Him This Would Be the Date.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25.—Congressman-elect John C. Sturtevant of Crawford County, who will succeed Joseph C. Sibley in the next Congress, is in town. He said that he had called on President-elect McKinley at his home in Canton, and that the latter said: "I will call a special session of Congress on March 15, and, unless I change my mind, you may be in Washington by that time. I desire to have my protective system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a measure passed that will immediately stimulate business and give idle men work."

Congressman Sturtevant said further that no Pennsylvanian would be in the McKinley Cabinet.

PREPARING TO BANQUET CLEVELAND.

New York Chamber of Commerce Plan to Honor the President After His Retirement.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—President Cleveland, upon leaving office, will receive a hearty "Thank you" from the merchants of this city for what he has done while occupying the Executive chair. This will take the form of a complimentary dinner tendered him by the Chamber of Commerce, with the presentation of a set of resolutions and some form of souvenir to mark the occasion.

The matter at present has gone no further than informal talks which have been held by members of the chamber, including President Alexander E. Orr, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, and others. The idea is to give formal recognition of the stand Mr. Cleveland took on the currency question in maintaining the gold standard by the several issues of bonds. The plan to publicly recognize Mr. Cleveland's services has been taken up without regard to political lines. The recent stand of the President on the treaty question with England has given a second topic on which the merchants are almost a unit in approving Mr. Cleveland, and the discussion of this will be given much attention in the after-dinner speeches at the proposed complimentary banquet.

The dinner will take place at Delmonico's as soon after March 4 as Mr. Cleveland may set the day, and it is proposed to make it as representative as possible. Mr. Cleveland is an honorary member of the chamber. He was chosen after his first term of President in recognition of his efforts for civil service reform.

COMIC OPERA DIVORCE SUIT COMING.

Belle Bucklin Will Ask to Be Separated from Her Husband on the Ground of Desertion.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Comic opera and divorce suits will reach Chicago by the same car in a few weeks, when the Carroll-Kerker "Kismet" company arrives there for its engagement. Promptly on her arrival Belle Bucklin, who has a prominent laughing, dancing, and kissing part in the opera as Absinthe, the Sultan's favorite wife, will take steps to secure a divorce from her husband, Lew Baker, at present a member of John Drew's "Rosemary" company. That company will play in Chicago also later in the season. Desertion will be alleged as the cause. Miss Bucklin has an aunt in Chicago, and has always considered that she lived there, although her home was nominally in New York. Another reason for pursuing her legal studies in the West is that her husband desires to avoid the local publicity of a trial here, owing to his relationship with the Drew family, he being a brother-in-law of Charles Frohman's favorite star. With due regard for Mr. Baker's feelings, Miss Bucklin has politely agreed to reserve her suit for Chicago.

TO PROSECUTE SEELEY DINNER GIVERS

Oscar Hammerstein, Indicted for Giving a Burlesque, Gets After the Managers of the Original.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The Seeley dinner will not down. It keeps coming up daily. Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, indicted for running a burlesque called "Silly's Dinner" at his music hall, is getting even by turning prosecutor of those who gave and managed the dinner at Sherry's Dec. 10, and took parts in the entertainment. Mr. Hammerstein pleaded guilty to the indictment today, and then presented two affidavits which will be considered by the grand jury. They are from two of the performers, who swear that after Capt. Chapman made his now famous raid and withdrew the original program was carried out.

THREE VESSELS THOUGHT TO BE LOST.

Steamer Fort William Is Twenty-three Days Overdue and Is Given Up by Its Agents.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The ocean steamship Fort William, from Gibraltar, and the Karamania, from Mediterranean ports, are both overdue at this port.

The Fort William left Hamburg on Dec. 12 and Shields three days later. Capt. Dunlop commanded the steamer and under him was a crew of thirty men. As it is now forty-one days out its loss is considered almost a foregone conclusion. Ordinarily the passage occupies not more than eighteen days.

The Karamania left Palermo Dec. 23 and passed Gibraltar on the 31st. It is commanded by Capt. McGavin and has a crew of thirty-five men. It is at least five days overdue.

Nothing has been heard of the British ship Lord Dufferin, 109 days out from Montevideo. Its agent, John R. Livermore, has practically given up the vessel.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

REVENGE SPOILS A PLAY.

MARGARET MATHER FAILS TO PRESENT IMOGEN, AS INTENDED.

After Spending Months of Time and $40,000 in Money Preparing for It the First Night Is Spoiled by Mrs. Hoffman Martin, Who Causes the Arrest at the Last Moment of E. B. Henley, Who Plays a Leading Part—Big Audiences Disappointed.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Margaret Mather's return to the stage is not being strewn with roses. There might have been roses in plenty if the audience that packed Wallack's Theater tonight could have seen her portrayal of Imogen, the pure British maiden, but the audience didn't see it. To have spent $40,000 in preparing for the first night of a splendid production of Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," to have rehearsed arduously with a large company for several weeks in preparation for this same first night, and then to have to postpone the first night to the second night or some other old night is what happened to Margaret Mather, née Haberkorn, née Pabst, tonight.

The curtain was to have gone up at 8:15 o'clock. A brilliant audience waited more or less patiently until 9:10 o'clock, when the curtain finally went up in a half-hearted, distressful way, and went down again a few minutes later, after the audience had learned the play could not be given.

The vindictive hatred of a woman believing herself scorned and wronged spoiled the performance by causing the arrest of E. J. Henley, who was to play one of the leading rôles, just long enough before the performance to make it impossible for him to secure bail. He was arrested just before leaving his house for the theater, and given no opportunity to send word of his trouble till after he had been locked up in the Thirtieth Street Police Station. The charge was grand larceny, the complainant Mrs. Hoffman Martin, a stage-struck woman, who charges Henley with stealing $50 from her.

Consternation Behind the Scenes.

There was consternation behind the scenes at Wallack's as the time for ringing up the curtain approached and Mr. Henley did not appear. The fair Imogen wrung her hands in anxiety and wrung them again in grief when word came that Mr. Henley was under arrest. The box office receipts were dumped into a canvas bag and taken to the police station to buy the actor's release, but the police are not allowed to accept cash bail, and had to refuse, though a large amount was offered. It was impossible at that hour to find real estate security, and all efforts to find a Justice who could release Henley on any kind of bail were fruitless.

When 9 o'clock came with no hope of Iachimo, Miss Mather was reluctantly compelled to dismiss the audience, with the alternative of exchanging their tickets or getting their money back.

The curtain went up, showing the opening scene and an army of supers in the background. Stage Manager Eugene Presbrey Jr., came to the foreground and announced: "Impossible to give 'Cymbeline' without Iachimo and our Iachimo at this moment is locked up in the Thirtieth Street Police Station through the malignant act of a revengeful woman. We can't get him out and we have no understudy to fill his place. To the great regret of the management, therefore, the play cannot be given tonight."

Some of the audience, who thought more of their own disappointment than of that of Miss Mather or the troubles of Mr. Henley, hooted a little, but most of those present took it gracefully, after being assured they could exchange their tickets for another night, or have their money refunded at the box office.

Mrs. Martin's Revenge.

Mrs. Hoffman Martin, whose scheme of revenge succeeded so completely, is said to have occupied a seat in the second row and to have really enjoyed the performance. She was to have given the play of "Adele" in the Murray Hill Theater for the benefit of suffering Cuba Jan. 14. She was to star and Henley was engaged as leading support for the single performance at a salary of $200. He was given $50 in advance. Rehearsals did not go smoothly, and on Jan. 12 Mrs. Martin sent for Henley, insisted on his going over his rôle, and when he failed locked the door and demanded her $50 back.

Henley did not have it, but she made him give an order on Miss Mather's treasurer for the amount. That is Mrs. Martin's story, as printed here last week. Mr. Henley's friends say the story was untrue, that he relinquished the part, and sent Mrs. Martin the order for her money voluntarily.

Mrs. Martin has been trying to make a reputation on the stage for some years, but has met with strange reverses. On the Rialto, where she has had some experience as an "Angel," it is said that she has money to—well, to burn. She has made several public appearances that were not of the stage. In San Francisco she was the leading figure in one of the most sensational poisoning cases that ever took place there.

Not many months ago she tossed a bottle out of her window in an apartment house across the way from the Casino. In it was a note saying that her landlord had made her a prisoner. Some men "rescued" her.

At midnight Mr. Henley was still at the station, no magistrate having been found to accept bail. The magistrates of New York were having a meeting, and would not break it up for any actor, actress, or audience.

This is not the only piece of misfortune which has prefaced Miss Mather's attempt to play Shakspeare's heroine. Last night, at the final dress rehearsal, the actor who had the part of Cloten suddenly left the company.

MRS. BURNETT CALLED TO THE STAGE

First Part of Her New Play Not Liked, but the Last Arouses Enthusiasm.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—"The First Gentleman of Europe," given its first production on any stage, did not start off well at the Lyceum Theater tonight. The first act was talky and loosely knit. The first scene of the second failed for the same reason, but the scene on the terrace at Carlton House roused genuine enthusiasm and brought Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, one of the authors, before the curtain. The third act contains two scenes of dramatic strength.

The hero of the play is the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Health Board Secures the Right to Pull Down Unclean Tenements—Crusade to Be Begun.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The New York Health Board won a decisive victory in its fight to preserve the health of the city by destroying the unclean rear tenements of New York. Last fall it began condemnatory proceedings against a number of tenements in the Chinese quarter, Mott street, under the provisions of the laws of 1895, which permit the board to cause the removal of property that for any reason has become inimical to the health of the city.

The owners of the property contested the rights of the board to pull down the buildings. The matter was turned over to a referee who filed his report today. It was favorable to the board. It is the intention of the board to begin proceedings at once for the destruction of some fifty other rear tenements in various parts of the city which are considered nuisances, injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and of persons living in the neighborhood.

The testimony before the referee, besides proving the tenements are unfit for human habitation, showed the death rate in the buildings was 45.87, against an average of 24 in the city.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Belvidere—A. S. Weil.
Fifth Avenue—H. C. Buhoup, Miss M. E. Kennedy, Miss B. Dean.
Grand—F. H. Gilbert, W. H. Hutchinson.
Hoffman—H. E. Banow, J. B. Ford, F. E. Miller, E. A. Beirs.
Holland—M. Hughitt, C. Cromwell, J. O. Allebone, D. de Costa, G. B. Kerr, B. Sewell, C. U. Stuart.
Imperial—U. F. Leopold, H. M. Paddock, S. M. Weatherby, L. C. Haughey, A. D. Berry.
Manhattan—A. W. Smith, A. W. Gray, H. J. O'Neill, J. F. Weare, A. A. Stuart.
Murray Hill—E. A. Bruce, F. Head, L. Schmidt, J. B. Underwood, J. G. Miller, E. A. Still.
Normandie—C. L. Drain, J. Haskell, S. Haskell, Mrs. G. W. Haskell.
Plaza—B. Reese.
Stewart—Max Wertheimer.
Waldorf—J. P. Grier, A. M. Foster, H. Thomas, H. J. MacFarland, O. C. Badien.
Windsor—B. H. Conkling, P. L. Marshall, W. McArthur.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, fair weather; slight rise in temperature; westerly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, except light local snows at lake stations; westerly winds, not so cold in southeast portion.

Upper Michigan, partly cloudy weather, probably local snows; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, generally fair; westerly winds; low, but slowly rising temperature.

Missouri and Iowa, generally fair, slowly rising temperature; northerly winds.

Minnesota, fair; low, but slowly rising temperature; westerly winds.

Kansas and Nebraska, partly cloudy weather, probably local snows, not so cold; northerly to easterly winds.

North and South Dakota, generally fair; not so cold; variable winds.

Wyoming, light snows, partly cloudy weather; not so cold in eastern portion; northerly to easterly winds.

Montana, generally fair; westerly winds; not so cold.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 25, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.42	14	14	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.16	—16	—16	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.98	10	10	W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.54	14	16	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.40	12	12	N.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.70	—10	—8	N.	.10	Snow
Chicago	30.40	—10	—10	W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.40	0	4	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.24	—	0	W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.48	—10	—8	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.54	—6	—4	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.24	—4	2	S.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.46	8	10	E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.40	—14	—8	W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.96	46	48	E.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.18	30	34	N.E.	.04	Snow
Grand Haven	30.22	10	12	N.W.	.04	Snow
Green Bay	30.32	—6	0	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.78	—16	—10	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.60	—16	—10	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.44	—6	—4	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	54	70	E.	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.54	4	6	N.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.36	18	20	N.E.	....	Fair
Los Angeles	29.90	56	64	S.W.	.06	Snow
Marquette	30.16	—2	8	W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.36	16	20	N.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.44	2	2	S.W.	.06	Snow
Nashville	30.34	14	16	N.	.01	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.10	42	46	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	29.86	10	14	W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.58	—4	2	N.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.76	16	16	W.	.50	Snow
Palestine	30.30	20	22	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.28	2	4	S.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.58	8	10	S.E.	.02	Snow
Rapid City	30.62	—8	2	S.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.98	56	58	E.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.46	6	8	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.48	—14	—12	W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.00	30	34	N.W.	.10	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.46	—4	—2	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.42	8	10	N.	....	Clear
Washington	30.14	10	16	N.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 14 degrees below zero; 9 a. m., 14; 10 a. m., 12½; 11 a. m., 10½; 12 m., 9; 1 p. m., 7; 3 p. m., 7; 6 p. m., 7.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Albert Weinmiller, Frances Baer	21—21
Charles Bleimehl, Louise Wunsch	42—37
Marx Fanken, Lizzie Helfand	28—24
Martin Anderson, Ida Prange	27—19
Samuel M. Blotsky, Sarah Clobin	23—21
William P. Wood, Mary E. Savage	26—26
Willie M. Morris, Canton, St. Louis County, Mo., Ella Devore, Brooklyn, N. Y.	39—36
Michael Kakenda, Julia Braun	23—25
Milon R. Harris, Janet Wilson	21—21
Peter A. Nolan, Sarah J. Dougherty	31—25
Joseph Simon, Montgomery, Ala., Barbara Schloss	42—28
Gilbert Hool, Josephine Dunster	38—28
Frank H. Farrell, Jessie C. Barker	29—24
Johann P. Schmitz, Christine Kayser	38—26
Deonis Romcho, Martha Hawran	27—26
Henry Rosenblum, Rose Price	26—21
Marcus Godlewski, Sofia Pisnar	26—21
Anton Lokaj, Emilie Sedlacek	23—21
August Guth, Matha Zadocek	26—23
Anton Lisek, Clementine Owsionka	28—21
Joachim F. Vathke, Lottie Ortlett	47—30
Emil M. Epstein, Klara Tintner	25—22
Herman Maehler, A. Norma Rogers	33—18
William Krause, Johanna Baele	24—20
Petrus Bleizas, Alena Malkaites	23—20
Antoni Kosiba, Kasoline Nosal	21—18
Arthur Ball, Margaret Bligh	25—20
Herman Stramski, Teofelia Wisniewska	32—20
John Cullen, Mary Groark	34—22
Patrick T. McGrath, Omaha, Neb., Annie M. Connell	35—28
Vito N. Orecchio, Carmela Banonis	27—18
Michal Dzeszulski, Theodore Kuczkiewicz	25—22
Patrick McGavock, Maud M. Lynch	32—21
John F. Zimmer, Margaret A. Merrigan	26—21
Barnard Platt, Barbara Hanneman	23—21
Michael Gaynor, Bridget Griffin	25—24
John B. Moran, Mary Brabst	36—36
Erland Olson, Annie Isakson	26—22
Charles M. Haver, Olive Burns	52—47
Louis B. Buckholz, Annie Voigt	32—22
Samuel Stein, Kathryn Fogel	31—22
George F. Lewis, Alice C. Trutchey	20—17
Fred Miller, Mary Pfaff	32—32
Fred J. Albrigh, Anna Harris	22—22

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Clara E., née Conlan, wife of John P. Agnew, at the residence of the late Francis Agnew, 292 Huron-st., Monday, Jan. 25. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 a. m., to Holy Name Cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COATES—Funeral services for the late Thomas Coates will be held at 94 De Kalb-st., Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 11 a. m.

DOYLE—Jan. 25, 1897, at the residence of her mother, 139 West Chicago-av., Mary Doyle, the beloved daughter of Margaret Doyle and sister of Johnny, Willie, and Maggie Doyle, aged 25 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

DRUEHL—Louis Druehl, aged 86. Funeral at 2 p. m., Wednesday, from late residence, 416 Marion-st., Oak Park, to Forest Home.

JONES—Jean Conyne, aged 26 years and 11 months, wife of Harry P. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. S. Conyne, sister of Mrs. W. D. Salisbury, Mrs. O. L. Cox, and E. A. and W. K. Conyne. Funeral notice hereafter.

KERN—Charles Kern, in the 66th year of his age, Jan. 25, 5:30 p. m. Funeral services at his late residence, 4030 Grand-blvd., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 3 p. m. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEETE—Jan. 25, at the residence of Mrs. R. S. Johnson, 116 S. Oakley-av., Chicago, Ill., Lizzie Hastings, only daughter of George H. Leete of Sparta, Wis., and niece of Mrs. John K. Kellogg. Sparta and Lacrosse papers please copy.

MADLENER—Jan. 25, Fridolin Madlener, aged 61 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 p. m., from residence, 17 Lake View avenue.

MITCHELL—Sunday, Jan. 24, John Shields, beloved son of Harry and Charlotte Mitchell, 5540 Sherman-st. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock, to Oakwoods. Our sweet boy has gone.

McCARTHY—John McCarthy, 323 Thirty-seventh-st., Jan. 25, 1897. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30. Burial at Oakwoods. No flowers.

MOORE—Jan. 22, in Denver, Colo., Mrs. Clara E., wife of Avery E. Moore, and mother of Dora and Ida Moore.

PHILLIPS—Jan. 24, 1897, at the home of her son, 1061 S. Ridgeway-av., Mrs. Louise C. Phillips, aged 65 years. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 1 p. m. Pittston, Pa., papers please copy.

ROSKOPF—At her residence, 67 Walton-place, Sarah Roskopf, beloved wife of Mathias Roskopf and mother of Jacob Roskopf, William Roskopf, Mrs. John Minwegen, and Elizabeth Tholey. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10 a. m., to St. Joseph's Church, thence to St. Boniface. Please omit flowers.

ROAT—Jennie Roat, beloved mother of Glendora, Edward, William D., and Elmer A. Roat, at her residence, 3637 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral services Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Oakwoods. Middletown and Newburgh, N. Y., papers pelase copy.

ROSSITTER—At 6046 Princeton-av., Susan M., widow of William B. Rossitter. Funeral Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., by cars to Mount Olivet. New Brunswick, Can., papers please copy.

SABLICH—Mathew L., at his residence, 424 S. Leavitt-st., beloved husband of Lizzie Sablich, née Grace. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 a. m., to St. Charles Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. and St. P. R. R.

SONSBACK—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Jan. 25, Augusta Sonsbach, graduate nurse, aged 40 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, at 8 p. m. this evening.

SICKELS—Mrs. D. W., on Jan. 23, at Benton Harbor, Mich. Interment at Moline, Ill. New York papers please copy.

SLAUGHTER—Jan. 25, 1897, Mary E., wife of A. O. Slaughter, 4548 Drexel-blvd. Funeral private.

SEGHERS—Catheriene Seghers, aged 9 years and 11 months, eldest daughter of F. R. Seghers. Funeral from 2929 Wentworth-av., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Peoria papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO GUARANTY Fund Life Society are hereby notified that the thirteenth annual meeting will be held at the society's offices, Old Colony Building, Chicago, at 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897, for the election of three directors and the transaction of such other business as the Statutes of the State of Illinois may provide.

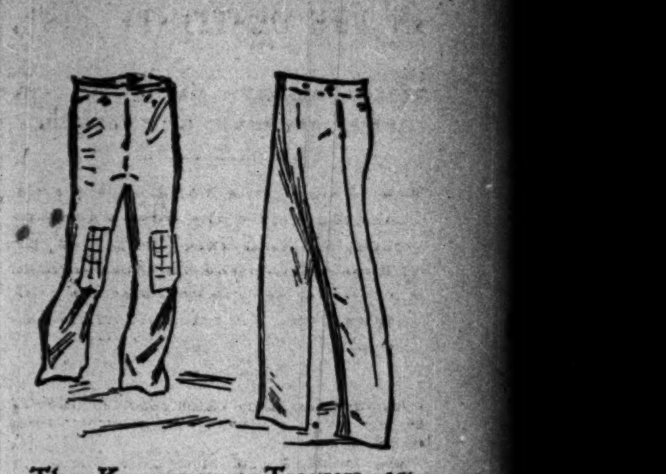
MR. GEORGE M. COFFIN OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will lecture on "Theosophy, Karma, and Reincarnation," at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

THE COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER WILL DEliver her second lecture tomorrow evening, at Kimball Hall. Subject: "Man and Woman, the Masters of Their Own Destiny." Also on Sunday next, subject: "The Dangers of Hypnotism."

HOPKINS—SOUTH SIDE.
HOPKINS
The Triumphal Vaudeville Engagement.
PAULINE HALL
PEARL ANDREWS, BRUETT & RIVIERE, LA ROCHE, WHITING SISTERS, VENETIAN SERENADERS, TOM MACK, AND MANY OTHERS. Belasco's romantic Drama, MAY BLOSSOM.

THE COLUMBIA—Only Matinee Saturday.
DE WOLF HOPPER
In the Success of the Season,
EL CAPITAN
Watch for the 300th Performance and Souvenirs. Friday Afternoon—The Great GOLDEN BENEFIT. Every Attraction in the City Assists.

STEINWAY HALL—Van Buren street, near Michigan avenue.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Tonight and Wednesday Evenings at 8, Wednesday Matinee at 2.
"SOUTHERN SPAIN."
Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Even., Sat. Matinee,
"THE REAL JAPAN."



The Knee-sprung Trousers are now upon us!
Shall we submit? Or shall we have a new pair?
"We shall," did you say?
Which? Oh! Price cuts a figure, does it?
Men's trousers to accompany any coat and vest—warranted to make them look new—$3.00 to $10.
Speaking of Ulsters—don't you wish you had one? $10 to $35. R., P. & Co.'s start at $20.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

THE HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30.
Wormwood's Animals, Burt Shepard, Post & Clinton, William Gilbert, The Mayo Brothers, Walter McMahon, Ernie Veronee, Sheridan & Sheridan, 7 Reed Birds, Howard & Bland, Harry Thomson, Bartlett & May, Arline Rumsey, Allen & Oro, Mons. Hanlon, Cole & Fields.
Continuous Vaudeville—5, 10, 15, 25c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Constanz & Ida, 4—Livingston Troupe—4, Girard Leon, Ada Melrose, Kaye & Henry, 3—Geller Troupe—3, Mike Whalley, French Sisters, 4—Musical Luciers—4, Billy Van, Hilda Thomas, F. Barry, 3—Morellos—3, Lucia Palma, Leon Sisters, Williams & Adams, Signor Erni, Holmes & Waldon.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers, B. Fagan & Miss Byron, Mazuz & Mazett, Johnny Carroll, The 2 Bernards, Charles Diamond, Mullany & Lincoln, Millie Stevens, Lizzie B. Raymond, McAvoy & May, Staley & Birbeck, Meyer Cohen, Rawson & June, Edna Collins, The Marians, Plamondon.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

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..EVERY DAY THIS WEEK..
From 2 p. m. Till 11 p. m.
CYCLE SHOW
Conducted by the National Cycle Board of Trade. Concerts afternoon and evening by PHINNEY UNITED STATES BAND, consisting of sixty picked musicians. Admission, 50 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S—EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
LAST WEEK... Mr. N. C. GOODWIN
Supported by MAXINE ELLIOTT and Company.
Tonight and Saturday Matinee....... THE RIVALS.
Wed. & Sat. Ev'gs....AN AMERICAN CITIZEN
Thursday (only time)............A GILDED FOOL
Fri. Ev'g. and Special Mat. Thursday—
DAVID GARRICK & THE SILENT SYSTEM
Auction Sale of Seats for Mr. RICHARD GOLDEN'S Benefit at Columbia on Jan. 29, at this theater, today, at 3 p. m. Auctioneers—Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER, Mr. FRANCIS WILSON, and Mr. N. C. GOODWIN.
Feb. 1—Mr. WILSON BARRETT'S Great London Success, THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
MR. A. M. PALMER..........Sole Manager.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
New Quincy Street Entrance Now Open.
3d Week—Tremendous Success.
DAVID BELASCO'S Great Romantic Drama,
THE HEART OF MARYLAND,
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
AND THE GREAT NEW YORK CAST.
Management of MAX BLEIMAN.
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ALL SEATS RESERVED.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
M'VICKER'S—Tonight at 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats.
SECOND WEEK OF DENMAN THOMPSON'S
OLD HOMESTEAD.
Don't forget Golden's Benefit—Columbia Theater—Friday Afternoon—All Stars in Town.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wed. Mat., Feb. 1, 2, and 3.
SOUSA'S GRAND CONCERT BAND
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Conductor.
Soloists: ELIZABETH NORTHROP, Soprano; MARTINA JOHNSTONE, Violinist. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00—Now on sale, Branch office Inter-Ocean.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER
MATS. DAILY. All New Moving Pictures.
Serra Bros., Alma Earle, Woodward's Seals, O'Kabe's Japs, O'Brien & Wright, John McWade, Metropolitan Trio, Will F. Denny.
CINEMATOGRAPHE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN, MGR.
ENORMOUS HIT OF
FRANCIS WILSON
In His Greatest Comic Opera Success,
HALF A KING.
Matinee Saturday. No Sunday Performance.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY Mat. Wed. Sat.
Washington-st., between Clark and La Salle.
50c & 75c Best Seats. 4TH WEEK the Popular Burlesque ZENDA'S KING. By the DAVID HENDERSON CO. Bargain Mat. Tomorrow 25 cts.
Cafe and Restaurant Open Until 12 p. m.
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 29—Monster Benefit to RICHARD GOLDEN at Columbia Theater.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor. Soloist: LEO STERN, 'Cellist.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th—2:30 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th—8:15 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2191.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 3 and 8.
SAM T. JACK'S EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
IN THE BULLFIGHTER.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

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Last Chicago appearance before big fight of
JAMES J. CORBETT
IN A Naval Cadet.
Next Sunday Matinee.............." SHAFT NO. 2."

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

IN many cases it will be necessary first to boil the water pipes.

PERHAPS the north pole has tired of waiting and has come down to do its own discovering.

THE broad smile now worn by Senator-elect Platt indicates that the canary was unusually palatable.

THE Board of Trade of Boston has elected Mr. Bean to the Presidency, and yet the poet asks, "What's in a name?"

THE real Nicaragua Canal question seems to be whether the bottom has been so thoroughly knocked out that it will not hold water.

PERHAPS the powers are waiting to ascertain how long it will take to massacre all the Armenians. The Sultan ought to be reaching the limit.

IT does not seem probable that Gov. Leedy of Kansas can accomplish any good strokes for his party with his limited supply of whiskers to stroke.

A CORRESPONDENT declares "Weyler has a long chin." It is also broad and deep, and supplied in the fourth dimension with a marked suggestion of perpetual motion.

IT may be true that the Germans are "growling" over the introduction of American sausages into Germany, but this does not prove the sausages have provoked the growls.

A MINISTER asserts that marriage is a preventive of suicide, and a married man retorts that suicide is a preventive of marriage. That seems to settle that little controversy.

IT is hardly fair to say that the battleship Texas is going to Galveston. It may start for Galveston, but the Texas is not the kind of a battleship that arrives anywhere except at the bottom.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened quiet and lower. Local stocks were steady and dull. Sterling rates were weak. New York exchange 50 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and easier. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday May wheat closed ½@⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easier, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed steady, May pork 2½ cents higher, and lard and ribs 2½ cents lower.

AN attempt is being made by a New Jersey newspaper to obstruct the retirement of Grover Cleveland to the tranquillity of private citizenship. "If Mr. Cleveland is not the next Governor of New Jersey," says this sanguine prophet, "it will be because the Democratic party is short on votes." One of the most conspicuous recent achievements of the Democratic party of New Jersey has been a shortness of votes. If this is to prove a barrier to Cleveland's post-Presidential fame it is evident he has made an injudicious selection in adopting a new State.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 12,684,000 bushels of wheat, 7,568,000 bushels of corn, 5,484,000 bushels of oats, 1,383,000 bushels of rye, and 184,000 bushels of barley. Total, 28,303,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 27,609,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 51,295,000 bushels of wheat, 21,718,000 bushels of corn, 13,153,000 bushels of oats, 3,675,000 bushels of rye, and 3,602,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,164,000 bushels in wheat and larger by 196,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 478,000 bushels.

THE war between the rival factions of Theosophists was somewhat entertaining when conducted in New York and other far-off points, but now that the belligerents have settled down in Chicago for a protracted contest, the affair assumes an entirely different aspect. The preliminary arrangements for the occult battle have included the importation of a large number of polysyllabic Hindus with swathed heads and the occasional output of a choice array of esoteric propositions. As the enthusiasts warmed up to their work some fantastic epithets have been hurled forth from the respective camps until the lay public is utterly confused as to which faction really deserves the distinction of having a monopoly of universal knowledge. None of the parties to the controversy admits a memory that goes back less than 1,000 years, so that the possibilities of the future of this dissension are practically boundless.

THE conditions imposed upon the college at Colorado Springs, Colo., by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of this city having been satisfied, that institution is now $50,000 richer than it was last week. The doctor promised the college officials $50,000 if they would raise $150,000 in a stated time. On Saturday last he received from them an itemized statement of donations, showing that they had raised the $150,000 and $4,000 more, the statement being accompanied with the affidavits of three of the leading business-men of Colorado Springs attesting to its accuracy. Thereupon on the same day Dr. Pearsons wrote his check and forwarded it to the college officials. It adds to the straightforward and businesslike methods of this generous transaction that the whole sum is to be invested in interest-bearing securities, the income to be applied to the defraying of the current expenses of the institution, while the principal will remain as a permanent endowment. There were over 700 donors in the list, the larger number of them living in Colorado, and the subscriptions ranged from 25 cents to $20,000. While congratulating the people of Colorado Springs and the college managers on their good fortune and public spirit it may not be out of place to remind them that these are not bad 50-cent dollars but good gold 100-cent dollars.

AN Associated Press dispatch dated Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, and printed by our local contemporaries yesterday, says:

A record of fiduciary misconduct during the great year 1896 has been compiled by the insurance companies writing this special kind of hazard, and it shows that the defalcations aggregate the tremendous total of $9,465,921. This is less, however, than in 1895, when the stealings footed up $10,423,405. The State of New York was the source of largest loss, with $2,388,816. Delaware was the smallest, with $1,100. Out of 340 reported cases of embezzlement fourteen stole more than $50,000, twenty more than $100,000, one more than $500,000, and one more than $1,000,000. The losses were distributed as follows: City and county officials, $1,393,975; from banks, $3,996,970; by agents, $1,045,875; forgeries, $341,500; from loan associations, $479,578; by postmasters, $32,815; miscellaneous, $2,175,782.

The above dispatch is correct, with the exception of the statement that the record has been "compiled by the insurance companies writing this special kind of hazard." It was not compiled by them, but stolen verbatim et literatim from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Jan. 1, in which it appeared, as the same kind of statement has for years past as part of THE TRIBUNE'S annual statistical record. The insurance companies which have committed this theft, and which are writing this kind of hazard, should insure themselves, as they have committed the meanest and most unpardonable embezzlement of the year thus far.

ALTGELD'S CRY OF "FRAUD."

Illinois cast 217,223 more votes in 1896 than in 1892. The unhappy Altgeld alleges that most of that increase is fraudulent. More than half that gain, or 118,274, was made in Chicago and Cook County. Does Altgeld pretend that something like a hundred thousand fraudulent votes were cast in this county for Republican candidates?

The Democrats had half the judges and clerks when the voters registered and when they cast their votes. At every alternate poll they had two out of the three judges, and at every poll they had a clerk. The increase in votes was as great in those precincts where the Democrats had two judges as in those where the Republicans had two. The Democrats selected their own judges and clerks. They chose men in whom they had confidence. Altgeld insults those men when he asserts, as he does, practically, that they connived at vast frauds on the days of registration and on election day.

The Australian ballot was in use in Chicago and also in the rest of the State. That ballot made it simply impossible to stuff the ballot boxes or count the votes fraudulently. The vigilant eyes of the party watchers who were on duty inside the polling places were continually on the judges to see that they made no mistakes in counting.

There was an increase of votes throughout the State in Democratic as well as Republican precincts and counties. It was an honest increase. There were more voters in 1896 than in 1892, and much deeper interest was taken in the election.

In Ohio Altgeld's party gained. It cut down the Republican majority of 132,000 in 1894 to 49,000 in 1896. The Republican majority for Governor in 1895 was cut down 42,000 votes. This came about because the Republicans made their main fight on a high tariff issue and evaded the gold standard issue as far as possible.

This was an inexcusable tactical blunder. It repelled sound money Democrats, who would have voted the Republican ticket otherwise, and caused them to vote for the Democratic ticket, free silver, and low tariff rates. Had the Ohio tactics been imitated in Illinois McKinley's majority would have been reduced 100,000 and Altgeld would almost have been reëlected.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

A short time ago an indictment was returned against the directors of a great trust known as the American Tobacco company by a New York City grand jury. It was found under the State anti-trust laws. A motion to quash that indictment was made and argued, and was overruled last week.

When it became known in Wall street that the indictment had been sustained American Tobacco stock fell off. There was not so much demand for the securities of a trust which may be broken up by the imprisonment of its directors.

This new departure in the mode of dealing with illegal combinations is likely to be more effective than other methods which have been tried. Men who will organize trusts unhesitatingly when they have only civil suits to apprehend may not do so when there is a prospect of their going to the penitentiary for law-breaking.

If the directors of the American Tobacco company are sent to prison there are other directors in and around New York who ought to meet the same fate. Some of the trusts they manage are as follows, the figures representing their capital stock:

Sugar trust	$75,000,000
Coal trust	85,000,000
Cottonseed oil trust	20,000,000
Wall paper trust	20,000,000
Lead trust	30,000,000
Rubber trust	50,000,000
Linseed oil trust	18,000,000
Match trust	8,000,000
School furniture trust	15,000,000
Type trust	6,000,000
Dressed beef and provision trust	100,000,000
Condensed milk trust	15,000,000
Strawboard trust	6,000,000
Leather trust	125,000,000

The capitalization of all the trusts in the country is stated by financial experts to be 2,000 millions. Most of these concerns are heavily overcapitalized. One reason for this is to disguise the enormous profits they are making and excuse the high prices they maintain. One trust is capitalized for 100 millions, when the actual investment is only five millions.

The chief reason why the public is opposed to these combinations is that they strangle competition and then advance prices unlawfully until they become extortionate. That is what the public is not going to stand. Least of all will it put up with the trusts in hard times, when their exactions are felt most keenly.

If one set of State's-Attorneys dodge their duties, let the big offenders go unharmed while petty criminals are punished, and act as if there were no anti-trust laws to be enforced, others who will be more efficient will be employed in their places. If one set of legislators will not amend the anti-trust law so as to make them effective another set will be elected, and those who were false to the people will be sent to the political boneyard.

Competition in production and in transportation must be maintained. The railroads, which are the principal common carriers of the country, must not be suffered to combine in order to charge extravagant freight rates. Manufacturers must not be allowed to unite to force up the price of the necessaries of life.

When manufacturers or railroad managers can make more money by improved methods of carrying on their business, or by wise economy in any direction, nobody will complain. If automatic machinery is introduced which enables its proprietor to lower the price of his goods and at the same time make more money for himself no one will object.

But the great preservative force called competition must have full play. At all hazards competition must be free. Therefore these huge combinations for extortion must be met and fought until they are crushed out.

TRAVELING MEN'S JUST DEMANDS.

The traveling men of Iowa are making a determined fight to compel railroads to sell mileage books for 1,000 miles or more at a rate of fare not to exceed two cents a mile, the books to be interchangeable on all the roads in the State. Under the present system the roads sell the mileage books for two and a-half cents a mile, the one-half cent per mile being returned as a rebate to the purchaser when the book has been used up. Although the fare ultimately is thus only two cents a mile, the railroads constantly enjoy the use of this excess charge, which, according to one estimate, amounts to about $500,000. This enforced loan from the traveling men, for which no interest is paid, would cost the roads about $30,000 a year if they should be compelled to make it up from some other source, so that their bitter hostility to the project is more easily understood.

The demand for interchangeable mileage books is objected to chiefly because the roads fear they would more easily fall into the hands of scalpers, as it would be more difficult under this system to keep track of the identity of the original purchasers. The roads, moreover, in considering the subject, have found a change of this character would be awkward and troublesome and be a source of annoyance to the managements, even if there were no other serious objections to it. But these considerations are trivial and ought not to weigh with the Iowa Legislature, which is to decide the fate of the proposal in that State. The bill now before that body containing the two changes desired by the traveling men should become a law. The bills with similar provisions pending in the Legislatures of the other States of the Middle West—Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Kansas—should also be passed, and their chances of success will be materially enhanced if the Iowa solons do their duty.

All practical obstacles to the proposition are outweighed by the success it has achieved with the railroads running east from Chicago. They yielded to the demands of the traveling men a few months ago in both these particulars, and are reaping a natural return from the greater convenience and encouragement thus extended to their largest patrons.

It is a short-sighted policy for the Western roads to resist requests that are reasonable. The traveling men are the greatest customers of the railroads; their wholesale customers, in fact. They not only supply a large passenger traffic, but all their business activity is directly in the interest of the roads, for nearly every order obtained by the traveling man means just so much more freight to be handled by the railroad. The railroads should keep in mind that every concession within reason made to these patrons, either in cheapening the fare or making travel more convenient, will result in keeping men on the road longer and in bringing more men as customers of the railroads. The manufacturers will increase the number of their traveling employés or the length of their trips as fast as the expense comes down, and that is the obvious fact that the railroads appear to be overlooking. The traveling men appear to be concentrating their efforts in Iowa at the present time. Their cause is eminently just and should prevail.

OPEN YOUR PURSES AT ONCE.

"No man, woman, or child shall be hungry or cold tonight."—Chief of Police Badenoch.

"Feed and warm them first—inquire about it afterward."—Mayor Swift.

The true Chicago spirit is reflected in these terse utterances. The sudden advent of extraordinary cold has placed in imminent peril the lives of thousands of Chicago's poor. It is no time to be restricted to a scientific administration of charity. Prompt and ample aid is demanded. The red tape of official bureaus will not suffice in this emergency. Some imposition may be practiced. But the sympathies of Chicago can better afford to be imposed upon in hundreds of instances than to suffer one human being to starve or freeze to death.

The responses to the Mayor's appeal have been large and immediate. They must pour in in vast volumes within the next twenty-four hours. Every man with a roof over his head and fire in his stove and food in his larder and an extra dime in his pocket is, by virtue of these possessions, one of the great committee of the whole appointed by human sympathy to aid in the work of dispensing aid to the sufferers.

Every man's field of labor is in his own neighborhood. Find out personally whether any man, woman, or child is in need of food or fire. Supply the deficiency yourself if possible. If not, report the case at once to the first policeman you meet. He will report at once to the station, and help will be given immediately.

The entire force of the Police Department will devote what has been its leisure to the assistance of the distressed. Patrol wagons will be kept on the run with supplies. Health Inspectors will join in the crusade against suffering. Every self-supporting family must and will contribute of its resources to help alleviate the woe imposed by the arctic blast.

It is not a question of suffering; it is a question of life and death. It is not a question of organized charity or scientific charity or any other kind of charity, but prompt and ample charity.

The regular organized charities will keep on the even tenor of their way, but for the people at large there must be only one spirit—"no man, woman, or child in Chicago shall be hungry or cold tonight." "Feed and warm them first—inquire about it afterward."

GROVER GROWS GRACIOUS.

During the last few months reports have emanated from Washington to the effect that Grover Cleveland has become unusually gracious in his demeanor toward the common herd. Erstwhile he was wont to be severe and full of haughty dignity, as became a man who has ever been haunted with the solemn responsibilities of his high position; but now he has an oleaginous smile for every one, unless it be a free silverite, and extends the glad hand to all comers. This unwonted change in the manners of the President has created a vast deal of comment in Washington and much speculation as to the causes which brought it about. The most popular theory is that Mr. Cleveland, being overjoyed at the thought that he is soon to lay aside the cares of office, naturally feels chipper and even frisky for a man of his proportions, and under such circumstances can afford to unbend in the last days of his official career. Still there is no good reason for believing that the President is especially happy at the thought of vacating the White House, or that his heart leaps for gladness at the idea of losing the little stipend of $50,000 per annum connected therewith. The conclusion is far-fetched. But another theory has been advanced which looks plausible and doubtless gets at the truth of the whole matter. This is that the President has succumbed to the kindly influences of gingerbread. It is not generally known that he is inordinately fond of this confection and that without it he becomes cast down and depressed. During his first occupancy of the White House his thoughts continually reverted to the gingerbread of his boyhood days, and the executive chef was commanded to fabricate some of the same or as near thereto as his art would admit. Since then Grover has been a confirmed gingerbread eater. A large supply of it is always kept on hand and no important affair of state is ever considered before he has duly refreshed himself with a big hunk. At the very outset of his Presidential career the gingerbread was made of buttermilk, molasses, and soda, as became a man who sprang from the plain people, and on this simple pabulum Mr. Cleveland waxed fat. He has grown to be a goodly man and portly under its mild and gently stimulating influence, and so gracious in his demeanor to those upon the earth that it may be truly said his words "rob the Hybla bees and leave them honeyless."

It is a pleasant picture thus presented, and not without significance to the denizens of the effete and crumbling monarchies of the Old World, of the ruler of 70,000,000 free and enlightened people, with a magnificent army and navy at his beck and call, thus regaling himself and clinging fast to the gustatory delights of his adolescence. He can have oysters and tenderloin steak three times a day if he wants to and milk and pie galore, but these luxuries are set aside with Spartan firmness as he finds relief for his tired brain and rest from bodily fatigue in the saccharine enticements of gingerbread.

THE RAILROAD FAILURES OF 1896.

During 1896 thirty-four railroads, with a mileage of 5,441 miles and with stocks and bonds of a face value of 275½ millions, were put into the hands of receivers. During the same period fifty-eight roads which had been placed previously in the hands of receivers were disposed of at foreclosure sales. Those roads had a mileage of 13,730 miles, and their stocks and bonds footed up over 1,150 millions.

During the last thirteen years 412 roads, with a mileage of 90,876 miles and stocks and bonds aggregating 4,916 millions, have been put in the hands of receivers. Most of the stock and some of the bonds which went to make up that total have been blotted out. That was not, after all, a matter of great consequence. They represented nothing. They did not constitute real values.

There was printed in THE TRIBUNE recently a statement to the effect that the stock of a certain elevated road is to be divided among the purchasers of the bonds pro rata. No money is to be paid for that stock. It has no value now, and the only value it may have hereafter will be what some speculator or greenhorn may give for it.

In the early days of railroad building the subscribers to the stock paid in their money. If enough could not be obtained in that way to cover the expenses of construction bonds were sold. At present some construction company builds a road with the proceeds of bonds, which are often disposed of below par. The company pockets a lot of the bonds, and also the chromos called stock certificates.

The men who get this stock for nothing dispose of it some time or other for what it will fetch. Often they are fortunate enough to find simpletons who will pay their honest money for these worthless chromos. Much of this valueless stock lodges in the hands of speculators, who see that it would be valuable if the roads could charge higher rates, and thus get the means with which to pay dividends on it.

The existence of this stock is the cause of much of the determined effort on the part of the roads to get permission from Congress to form pools. Were they allowed to do that even for a comparatively short time rates could be advanced as high as the traffic would bear, the net earnings be increased, and the stocks be made dividend-paying, and consequently valuable.

Not only has the method of railroad-building been vicious, but too many roads have been constructed, long in advance of the time when actually needed. There has been too much paralleling of existing roads for which there was hardly traffic enough, and too much building of roads with the expectation that "the country would grow up to them."

During this year most of the roads now in the hands of receivers will be sold and reorganized. But there will still be an abundance of watered stock, and its holders will strain every nerve to make it pay big dividends when it should pay none. They will be found appealing to the next Congress to let the railroads form pools. They will pretend to be working for the "small shippers." In reality they will be working for themselves.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Over the Long Distance 'Phone.

"Lyman!"
"Well, William?"
(The rest is spoken in too low a tone to be heard.)

Sympathetic Old Soul.

"I see by the headlines in this paper," remarked Mrs. Chugwater, "they've found a lot of blind pigs over in Woodlawn. I should think this weather would be awfully hard on the poor things!"

Two Ways of Doing It.

"Godfrey, there are six families down the street here that are suffering for food and fuel. I am going to look after them. Come along."

"Scorjel, I haven't time. I've got to attend a meeting that has been called for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the destitute."

And Now They Don't Speak.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "did you ever think what a grand figure Admiral Farragut must have been at the battle of Mobile Bay?"

"Farragut? He was one of the greatest naval heroes the world ever saw! To have seen him in that battle, Rivers——"

"Yes," interposed Rivers, "and how different his conduct was from that of a third cousin of mine who committed suicide a few years ago from love of a girl who had jilted him!"

"What has that got to do with Farragut?"

"Nothing, except that one was lashed to the mast, and the other was mashed to the last."

IT was recorded in several Ohio papers yesterday that A. H. Revell of Chicago Sundayed in Canton.

MR. CORBETT is training judiciously and systematically. He takes a limited amount of jaw exercise every day.

IT is still a habit among careless dramatic writers to speak of him as Actor Keene.

A LINE of cleavage will be found to run sharply between Mr. Van Cleave and that $15,000 of fees.

WHEN he comes to write his next book John Sherman will recollect several things not at all to the advantage of Mr. Teller.

WHEN Gov. Leedy of Kansas pardoned that man who had married eleven women he may have been moved by a feeling of sympathy for the various deserving families in the case.

IT has been some time since Senator Hill has defined himself politically. Has the wretched man eaten his tag?

THE Chicago River seems firmer and more solid to the tread than usual. It is probably frozen.

IT must be a painful thought to Mr. Peffer that in a few months he will have to sever relations with the government payroll. It is unpleasant, too, for the relations.

THE appearance of Senator-elect Harris of Kansas is prepossessing. That is, he does not resemble Mr. Peffer.

UNLESS you are a gripman or a motorman don't complain about the weather.

A GREAT many mortals feel the cold worse than you do.

AND some of them are suffering from hunger.

ARE you helping to feed them?

PERSONALS.

Sardou was an adept in spiritualism in his younger days and much interested in all the mysteries of the occult. In later years he put away such pursuits for more material things, but now he is said to be about to utilize some of his old studies in a drama.

Vice-President Stevenson, who has extensive interests in San Bernardino and Riverside, Cal., says that he will probably go to Los Angeles immediately on the expiration of his term as Vice-President, but will keep his present home and law practice at Bloomington, Ill.

The friends of Mr. Moody are planning to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the evangelist's birth by raising funds for the erection of a chapel at Northfield, Mass. Through the efforts of Rev. F. B. Meyer, the English preacher, half the amount will probably be raised in England and the other half will be subscribed here. The amount necessary is estimated at $25,000.

An interesting thing about Watts' "Wounded Heron," now on exhibition in London, is that it was first exhibited at the Royal Academy sixty years ago, in the year of the Queen's accession. It is believed that no other living artist can say as much of any picture of his own. His boyhood work was sold by Mr. Watts years ago, lost sight of, and then repurchased by the painter for $25 from a Scotch dealer.

A subscription is now being taken among the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to erect a suitable memorial to the late Gen. Walker, President of that institution. Five hundred dollars has already been raised, and it is planned to erect a bronze tablet near the President's office. The committee in charge proposes to have a cast made from the death mask of Gen. Walker taken by the well-known sculptor, William Ordway Partridge.

M. Zola doubts whether he will write a book about London. He says: "If I were to do anything in that way it would be based on what I saw of London's great waterway, the Thames, which has been the source of all the wealth, power, and grandeur of the capital of England. Whoever has not seen the Thames cannot explain the greatness of London, whose heart and pulse it is. I should certainly be attracted by the Thames in anything I might be induced to write. I do not know the people, however; they are perfect strangers to me."

On the Isle of Man there is grief at the death of Joseph Mylchreest, gold seeker, diamond miner, and philanthropist, and Hall Caine writes that "his life was an inspiration to honest, faithful, and upright effort." Mylchreest sold his share in the claims of the De Beers Consolidated company to Cecil Rhodes for $600,000. Then, putting large gangs of men to work night and day, he cleaned up all he could—"a fabulous amount of material"—before the time when the contract was to go into effect.

There is a flutter in diplomatic and social circles in Washington because the committee managing the bachelors' cotillion has boycotted the French Ambassador. The bachelors' cotillion is the social event of Washington that corresponds to the Patriarchs' ball of New York. All the members of the French Embassy have been invited, except M. and Mme. Patenotre. The cause of their omission from the list of guests is the old quarrel between M. Patenotre and Mrs. Rockhill, the wife of the First Assistant Secretary of State, dating from the time when both were in diplomatic circles in China. The social leaders of Washington have decided that M. Patenotre's persistent refusal to recognize Mrs. Rockhill is rudeness.

GAGE FOR THE TREASURY.

New York World: The talk of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago for Secretary of the Treasury indicates that the idea has dawned on the Cabinetmakers that if we cannot have a statesman for this important office we can at least find an eminent financier and banker. Considering the requirements of the place, such knowledge and experience would not come amiss.

Omaha Bee: Thousands of people throughout the great West are hoping that the report of Lyman J. Gage's probable appointment as Secretary of the Treasury may prove to be true. Mr. Gage has been a tower of strength in the financial world during the recent disastrous times, and his presence in Maj. McKinley's Cabinet would strongly uphold the confidence which the incoming administration is already beginning to inspire.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: We believe that this appointment, if it has in truth been made, is one of eminent excellence, and that both the country and the President-elect are to be congratulated upon this solution of a difficult and very important question. Lyman Gage is the President of the First National Bank of Chicago. His knowledge of monetary affairs and banking business is very wide, his ability is exceptional, and his reputation as a careful and sagacious financier is as broad as the country. The position of Secretary of the Treasury is one very difficult to fill, and one involving great labor, vast knowledge, ripe experience, sound judgment, and firmness of character. And not since Mr. Sherman administered the affairs of the department under Hayes has it so much needed at its head a man of strength as it does today. Mr. Gage is such a man.

Rockford Register: The decision which it is understood the President-elect has reached, that Lyman J. Gage of Chicago would fill all the requirements expected of the Secretary of the Treasury, came as a great surprise. It has produced an excellent effect in the West and would no doubt be entirely acceptable to every other part of the country. Some of the best officers the government has had in that important position have been from the West. The people of the Mississippi Valley States have shown considerable jealousy in past administrations of any selection for the Treasury which gave undue influence to the financial circles of New York. That sentiment, however, would be fully satisfied in the selection of Mr. Gage. He is in close touch with Western feeling. His management in Western financial affairs has contributed notably to the sound business policy which has grown up in this section.

Springfield Journal: It is impossible to forecast with accuracy the political consequences of the selection of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago for Secretary of the Treasury by President McKinley. It might be accepted with more complacency by Republicans if made because Mr. Gage was a gold Democrat, as has been stated in some of the papers, and in recognition of the valuable services of the sound money Democrats during the recent campaign, but that is not the explanation of his selection. Instead of being called a gold Democrat Mr. Gage should properly be described as a mugwump. Originally and for years a Republican, he became imbued with free trade theories and ideas and voted for Cleveland the first and second time he was a candidate for the Presidency. Apparently he repented of this to some extent, for in 1892 he voted for the reëlection of Benjamin Harrison and against his former friend, Cleveland, but since he first supported Cleveland he has maintained an independent attitude in politics and has not been considered a Republican. Mr. Gage's selection for a place in the McKinley Cabinet unfortunately suggests the appointment of Judge Gresham by President Cleveland under somewhat similar circumstances four years ago, the demoralizing and disastrous effect of which upon the Democratic party is familiar to the public.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"Tell me honestly, now, what you seek for in society." She (blushingly)—"I would much rather tell you after I have found him."—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you that she was engaged to me?" "No. I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married."—Life.

"Prisoner at the bar," said his Lordship solemnly, having donned the black cap, "you will shortly have to appear before another and—perhaps—a better judge."—Household Words.

"I want to ask a question regarding the new general arbitration treaty," said he, as he approached the editorial desk. He was encouraged to go on with his asking. "Does it apply to the conflict between the sugar and coffee magnates?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Why do you——" The prisoners were conversing at the exercise hour. ——"Let your beard grow now, 18?" The other sighed and shook his head. "I have reformed," he said. "No more shaves for me." It was true he had been shot at many times by the deputies.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Did you ever have a dream make you tired?" began the "gabby boarder," as the other boarders called him. "I have when other persons told them," said the severe boarder, and naught was heard but the gritting of the juvenile boarder's spoon in the sand at the bottom of his saucer of stewed currants.—Indianapolis Journal.

Gadwell—"Do you see much difference in Deville since his conversion?" Fitton—"O, yes, a great difference. When he kicks out a tenant now he tells him how sorry he is to be obliged to disturb him; he used to be quite rough in his manner." Gadwell—"But he kicks them out just the same, I suppose?" Fitton—"Of course; you can't expect a man to carry his religion so far as to let it interfere with his business."—Boston Transcript.

"Yes," said the inventor's wife, "my husband has nearly completed his flying machine. He says that he has gotten to the end of the problem at last. He is glad of it, too, for he is getting tired of it." "And do you think it will fly?" "N—no. But it will make a splendid playhouse for the children in summer."—Washington Star.

"He's a very enterprising young man," remarked the elderly gentleman; "very pushing and alert. He belongs to the rising generation." "I shouldn't have dreamed it," replied Miss Cayenne. "Indeed?" "No. From his manners I should not have hesitated about concluding that the rising generation belonged to him."—Washington Star.

"It is no absolute disgrace to be ragged," said the critical lady, "but I would like to know if you can give any excuse for the—ah—absolutely awful condition of your clothes. Don't you think a scrubbing would do them good?" "I knew it would," admitted Weary Watkins, "but the fact is times is so hard that I can't afford a valet."—Indianapolis Journal.

The detective came out from the cell, where he had been questioning the suspect. "Well?" asked the other detectives. "I believe the man is innocent." For an instant they paused. Then, realizing that there was no time to lose, they sprang on him, bound and hustled him to the insane asylum before he had time to become violent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THAT OLNEY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Maine, Michigan, or Minnesota the Defendant—King of Sweden the Judge and Jury.

New York Sun: The looseness with which the Olney-Pauncefote treaty has been drawn and its disregard for reserved rights and constitutional provisions are strikingly illustrated in the case here supposed:

Suppose that subjects of Queen Victoria living in New Brunswick have claims against the State of Maine aggregating $400,000 and all depending upon the same question of law or set of facts. Suppose that these claims become the subject of diplomatic negotiation between London and Washington.

If they were disputed at Washington, under the proposed treaty they would go to arbitration according to the provisions of Arts. II. and III., as follows:

Art. II.—All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims, which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

Art. III.—Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall within two months of their nomination select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members for the time being of the Judicial committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Art. X.

Art. X., here referred to, provides:

If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Arts. III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said articles, the umpires shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

And then Art. III. continues:

The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

The umpire will be the tribunal, for his determining vote will decide the claim of the subjects of Queen Victoria living in New Brunswick against the State of Maine. In the event contemplated by Art. X. the case we are supposing would be decided finally for or against Maine by King Oscar of Sweden, through his appointed representative in the tribunal.

It would be incredible that a treaty prepared and advocated by an American Secretary of State proposed to drag one of the States of this Union as a defendant before one of the monarchs of Europe, if Art. VIII. were not clear as to that point:

Art. VIII.—In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Art. III., or Art. V., or Art. VI.

Thus the State concerned is made a party to the proceedings, and the decision of Sweden is final, the United States becoming responsible for the execution of the judgment. That this provision contemplates the collection of British claims against a State of the Union is shown by the mention of Art. III., which, as will be seen above, relates only to pecuniary claims.

But the eleventh amendment of the United States Constitution says:

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit of law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Practically therefore and perhaps strictly and technically the wonderful Olney-Pauncefote treaty erects an extra-judicial and foreign tribunal, with jurisdiction over the rights and interests of the individual States of this Union; a jurisdiction which the Constitution of the United States expressly denies even to the United States courts themselves.

No hurry about this treaty; let the light through it first!

ILLINOIS' NEW SENATOR.

Kansas City Star: Mr. Mason is a lawyer of good standing, an orator of much force, and a citizen of integrity. He has acquired his present standing by industry and well directed efforts.

Detroit Journal: William E. Mason is of the stalwart school of Republican politics. He served the public in the Illinois Legislature and two terms in Congress, where his experience in public life was acquired. On the stump he is a powerful speaker.

Boston Herald: The Illinois Republicans are to be congratulated, not so much upon what they have achieved in their choice of a United States Senator as upon what they have escaped. William E. Mason, who will succeed Senator Palmer, is not a great acquisition to the Senate, but he is immensely superior to Ald. Madden and one or two of the other candidates who had the backing of the machine.

St. Louis Republic: Ex-Congressman Mason has not yet demonstrated that he is a statesman of conspicuous ability and of the caliber that ought to be sent to the Senate, but he is an angel of light beside Madden and Lorimer, the men whom the Tanner machine tried to force on the Legislature. He is not bespattered with the soil of the political slums of Chicago, nor is there an aureole of greatness around his head.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. Mason will probably make a fairly satisfactory official. His record in the House of Representatives was, on the whole, creditable, and the experience gained by him in that body will be of great value to him in the Upper Chamber. He is in life's prime, is personally popular, and if, by his service in the next six years, he justifies the hopes of his friends and dispels the distrust of his foes he may have a longer career. A fine opportunity is opened to him to win a high place among the statesmen of the time.

Cattle Feeding.

Morrisonville, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That cattle-feeding story in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 16 would indicate that the hero thereof is a graduate of that ancient and honorably society described in another number, and that he "knows his business" better than the agricultural editor of THE TRIBUNE. The account may be correct, but it will stagger old cattle feeders to credit it. In order to reach the results he claims, he must have bought the cattle at 3½ cents per pound and sold them in Chicago at about five, and in the 110 days he fed them he must have put on nearly three pounds per head per day, on corn alone, from the time he put them in the feeding pen, though it usually takes about three weeks to get them on full feed. Altogether it is such a combination of favorable circumstances, combined with great skill in feeding, it will be hard to duplicate, and harder to account for. If he had fed, in connection with the corn, some prepared stock food that is warranted to double the increase, the matter would have been plain enough. There is no charge for hay, so he must have fed the fodder on which the 4,000 bushels of corn grew, and the yield of that must have equaled the crops the Cramp ship builders expect to get off an acre—two or three tons—after the stock have pastured on it all winter. Those Iowa farmers and feeders are sharp fellows, and THE TRIBUNE does well to hold them up as examples for the Illinoisans to emulate.

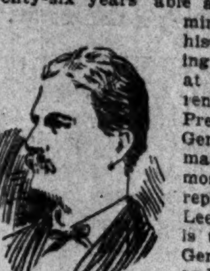
HARRY GRUNDY.

Heavy English Mail.

The mail from New York to Great Britain, which reached Southampton on Dec. 24, was the heaviest ocean mail ever known. It consisted of 1,500 large sacks, containing 200,000 letters, 250,000 newspapers and other packages.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Gen. George Washington Custis Lee has resigned the active Presidency of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., on account of failing health. After twenty-six years' able and prosperous administration of this historic seat of learning he will become, at the end of the current college year, President emeritus. Gen. Custis Lee is in many respects the most notable living representative of the Lees of Virginia. He is the eldest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Mary Custis; in consequence, the grandson of Light-Horse Harry Lee of the revolution and the great-grandson of Martha Washington. Graduated at the head of his class at West Point before the war, he enlisted in the Confederate cause upon the secession of Virginia, but, contrary to his own inclination and the wishes of his father, was retained by President Davis upon the executive staff at Richmond. During the latter years of the war, however, he saw active service in the field. He succeeded to the Presidency of Washington College—as it was then designated—upon the death of his father in October, 1870. Since that time he has lived at Lexington the life of a scholarly recluse, so far as the outside world is concerned. Gen. Lee is about 60 years old, and in personal appearance as well as in gentle dignity of manner resembles his father, the Robert E. Lee of the civil war.



Gen. G. W. C. Lee.

* * *

It will cost $1 to get supper at the inaugural ball, in addition to the $5 that must be paid by everybody except President McKinley or Vice-President Hobart and the ladies of their families, for a ticket of admission. The contract for furnishing the supper has been given to a Philadelphia caterer, who pays the Inaugural committee a percentage of his gross receipts. This, as well as the receipts from the sale of ball tickets, will be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the inauguration. A guarantee fund of $50,000 is subscribed by the citizens of Washington, and the cash is paid in in order that all bills for the preparations for inaugural day may be met promptly. Then the receipts of the ball are divided among the subscribers to the guarantee fund as far as they will go. Four years ago the expenses of the inauguration were about $36,000, which were all covered by the receipts at the ball, and a little over was given to the charities of the city. This year the arrangements are on a larger scale, and it is intended to expend about $50,000.

* * *

The latest contribution to philology comes from Prof. Allen of the department of English in the Missouri State University, and bears upon the pronunciation of the name of that State. He declares that he pronounces it "Mizoury" because it was the name of one of his earliest sweethearts in the Old Dominion, and he imparts the further important information that she was commonly called "Zouzie." An additional reason for calling it "Mizoury" is found in the fact that the professor so pronounced it when he studied geography in the days of his adolescence, and when he moved to the State afterward he found a good many of the best people pronouncing it in the same way.

* * *

The author of "The Complete Bachelor" is said to be the regular contributor to Vogue who writes in that paper about fashions for men. Although he writes as if he were a snob of the first water, he is far from being one, and is a quiet, modest gentleman, who belongs to one or two of the best New York clubs and knows intimately the younger fashionable set, whose members supply him with important facts about clothes. Last summer when he went to Europe he carried but one letter of introduction, and that was to the valet of the Prince of Wales, from whom he hoped to secure valuable information in his special line of research.

* * *

Big sleeves blocked an important Paris thoroughfare the other day. A young woman was sailing down the Rue Richelieu by the Bibliotheque Nationale, taking up most of the sidewalk, when a polite gentleman, to make room for her, stepped into the street directly in front of a passing cab. The driver pulled his horse up to avoid running over him, when the beast fell down, and in two minutes there was a solid block of omnibuses, cabs, bicycles, and delivery carts, filling the street for over an hour.

* * *

It is stated in the Boston Post that the inventor of the whistling buoy, "that godsend to the sailor," got his first idea of the device from seeing a small boy pushing an ordinary tin horn mouth downward into a hogshead of water. The air thus compressed was forced rapidly through the small end with a whistling noise, and that same principle is now embodied in all the apparatus supplied by the government, the rising of the tide or action of the waves driving the air into the horn.

* * *

Isaac B. Allen, the negro of Boston who was elected a member of the Governor's Council last November, declares that he has been successively offered $5,000, $10,000, and $20,000 to resign the office. He says he cannot be bought off, and he adds: "I put my race above money, party, or anything else, and I would not disgrace it. Yes, sir, I am going to advise the Governor, and shall be on hand at every meeting of the Council."

* * *

It is related as a fact that about a year ago a house in Wichita, Kas., was entered by a burglar and a pocketbook containing some money was stolen. A few days ago the owner of the purse received a letter through the mails inclosing a $10 bill and the following note: "A year ago I stole a pocketbook from you containing $8. I have been sick, and remorse has been gnawing at my heart, so I send you $10. When remorse gnaws again I will send you some more. Burglar."

* * *

Frozen milk is becoming very popular in Europe. It is delivered in bricks of various sizes, according to the wants of the customers, and by the refrigerative process its purity and freshness are assured. The Belgian Government intends to increase the trade by the annual expenditure of $50,000, and a firm in Copenhagen has been recently organized with a large capital for the extensive exportation of the congealed product to all parts of the world.

* * *

The Rev. Phœbe A. Hanaford of New Haven has discovered how men wipe dishes, and incidentally that women ought not to be the sole occupants of the kitchen. She quotes Bible authority for this in a verse from II. Kings, xxi., 13, which reads thus: "And I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down."

* * *

A restaurant in New York displays the sign, "Oysters Cooked One Hundred Ways," and a German in Berlin has written a book in which he describes 810 ways to cook potatoes.

* * *

Peanuts are a staple crop in Cowley County, Kas. An acre of ground will produce about 150 bushels, and they bring 40 cents. The cost of production is about 25 per cent of the product.

* * *

An Oklahoma statesman has introduced a bill in the Legislature of that Territory which provides for staying the collection of all debts for a year.

The New President of Hayti.

We are very well pleased to learn that the President of the black Republic of Hayti who was elected to office in April last, has made it manifest that he is much better qualified for civil rule than was his predecessor, President Hippolyte, whose government was largely of a military character. Hayti is getting along very well at this time, and its people are peacefully disposed, largely on account of the discreet conduct of President Sam. Political excitement was high at the time of his election, and there were apprehensions of tumult and revolution; but all troubles were averted. After he had taken his place he granted a general amnesty, chose a ministry of conciliation, permitted the exiles at Jamaica to return home, and went so far in his efforts to please all parties as to make the exiled Manigat Minister to France. His rule is one of firmness not less than of accommodation, and it is constitutional in its important features. We wish well to our black neighbor and good luck to President Sam.—New York Sun.

GIVES LINE ITS WAY.

Council Grants General Electric Railroad Franchise.

DEBATE LONG BUT FUTILE

Most Amendments Offered by Opposition Tabled.

"GREATER CHICAGO" BOARD

Committee to Investigate Van Cleave's Fee System.

OTHER BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Here, briefly stated, is what the City Council did last evening:

Passed an ordinance granting franchises to the Chicago General Electric railroad company in Wabash avenue and other South Side streets.

Passed an order authorizing the Commissioner of Health to incur indebtedness not to exceed $10,000 to open the Isolation Hospital for diphtheria, typhoid, and scarlet fever cases temporarily.

Referred to the Finance committee an ordinance appropriating funds for the relief of the poor.

Passed a resolution indorsing the action taken by Mayor Swift for the relief of the poor.

Passed an ordinance providing for a committee to investigate the operation of the fee system in the office of City Clerk Van Cleave.

By a vote of 46 to 16, after a stubborn fight waged by a helpless but persistent minority, the Council last evening passed the Chicago General Electric railroad ordinance, giving to this company the right to construct an electric line in Wabash avenue from Twenty-third to Sixty-third street, and to construct lines in about thirty miles of South Side streets connecting with this main line.

The ordinance provides that an underground cable or electric system shall be used, except that the company may use any method of propulsion aside from steam or horse power in any unimproved streets. The ordinance grants franchises, however, in no unimproved streets.

Streets in the Ordinance.

The thoroughfares included in the ordinance, as passed, are as follows:

Beginning at Twenty-third street at the east line of South Prak avenue, thence west in and along said Twenty-third street to the west line of Canal street; also beginning on Canal street at the north line of Twenty-second street, thence south in and along said Canal street to the south line of Twenty-third street; also beginning on Princeton avenue at the north line of Twenty-third street, thence south in and along said Princeton avenue to the south line of Twenty-fourth street; also beginning on Twenty-fourth street at the east line of Princeton avenue, thence west in and along said Twenty-fourth street to the west line of Butler street; also beginning on Butler street at the north line of Twenty-fourth street, thence south in and along said Butler street to the south line of Twenty-eighth street; also beginning on Twenty-eighth street at the east line of Butler street, thence west in and along said Twenty-eighth street to the west line of Union avenue; also beginning on Union avenue at the south line of Fifty-seventh street, thence north in and along said Union avenue to the north line of Twenty-sixth street; also beginning on Thirty-seventh street at the east line of Wabash avenue, thence west in and along said Thirty-seventh street to the west line of Dearborn street; also beginning on Thirty-seventh street at the east line of Fifth avenue, thence west in and along said Thirty-seventh street to the west line of Union avenue; also beginning on Forty-third street at the east line of Princeton avenue, thence west in and along said Forty-third street to the west line of Halsted street; also beginning on Fifty-seventh street at the east line of South Park avenue, thence west in and along said Fifty-seventh street to the west line of Wabash avenue; also beginning on Wabash avenue at the south line of Sixty-third street, thence north in and along said Wabash avenue to the north line of Thirty-seventh street; also beginning on Wabash avenue at the north line of Twenty-third street, thence south in and along said Wabash avenue to the north line of Thirty-seventh street; also beginning on South Park avenue at the south line of Twenty-third street, thence in and along said South Park avenue to the north line of Twenty-second street; also in Forty-third street from the west line of Fifth avenue to the east line of Dearborn street; also in Dearborn street from the north line of Forty-third street to the south line of Forty-fifth street; also in Forty-fifth street from the west line of Princeton avenue to the east line of Ellis avenue; with the right to connect any or all of said lines of street railway with any other street railway tracks, loops, or switches, which may, at any time, be owned or controlled by or operated in connection with said company, and, for that purpose, to construct and maintain all necessary switches, curves, loops, and side tracks.

Causes a Long Debate.

The ordinance was called up for consideration as a special order of business by Ald. Jackson, who afterwards debated and voted against it at every turn. Others who strongly opposed the passage of the ordinance were Ald. O'Neill, Harlan, Madden, Gallagher, Fitch, and Mavor.

For nearly two hours these opponents of the ordinance offered amendments, either seeking to secure greater consideration for the franchise or in an attempt to preserve the rights of the city, and demanded the roll-call on each amendment, to put members of the Council on record. The amendments, almost without exception, were laid on the table, and by votes ranging from 37 to 44 in favor of the tabling.

The vote by which the ordinance was finally passed was as follows:

YEAS.

Gleason,	Gazzolo,	Hoyer,
Coughlin,	Campbell,	Plotke,
Best,	Kahler,	Weisbrod,
Doerr,	Holman,	Milne,
Kent [Fifth],	Mugler,	Portman,
Stuckart,	Haas [15th],	Finkler,
Martin,	Anderson,	Foster,
Haas [Seventh],	Lenke,	Sayle,
Brenner,	Revere,	McCarthy,
Bennett,	Knudson,	Mulcahy,
Meek,	Brennan,	Utesch,
Bidwill,	Rogers,	Mowrer,
Kleinha,	Powers,	Greenacre,
Novak,	Hartwick,	Shepherd,
Miller,	Probst,	Howell—46.
Hambleton,		

NAYS.

Gunther,	Gallagher,	Butler,
Fitch,	Harlan,	Rector,
Madden,	Manierre,	Mavor,
Jackson,	Walker,	O'Neill,
Maypole,	Schlake,	Math—16.
Dellfuss,		

O'Neill Starts the Fight.

O'Neill started the fight against the ordinance by offering an amendment striking out the enacting clause.

"Why don't you try to kill the ordinance?" Ald. Coughlin said.

"That's just what I want to do," said Ald. O'Neill.

Ald. Coughlin at once moved to table the amendment, and this was promptly done, before Ald. O'Neill had time to call for a roll-call.

Ald. McCarthy then introduced an amendment adding Forty-third street, from Fifth avenue to Dearborn, in Dearborn to Forty-fifth street, and in Forty-fifth street from Princeton avenue to Ellis avenue, to the streets named in the original ordinance. This amendment was passed.

Ald. Manierre had an amendment passed having the word "in" substituted for the word "over" before the name of each street, so that the ordinance might not be interpreted to permit the construction of an elevated road.

Ald. Jackson offered an amendment to strike out certain lines giving the company the right to construct a line for propulsion by any method in its choice other than horse or steam power in any unimproved streets. He said he understood all the streets covered by the ordinance were improved, and the section was useless.

Ald. Harlan thought the provision was put in to give the company an opportunity to raise a technical point and claim streets not in good condition were unimproved.

On Ald. Coughlin's motion Ald. Jackson's amendment was laid on the table.

Operating Amendments Go Under.

Ald. Harlan tried to have an amendment passed requiring the company to put all connecting wires underground. This amendment went on the table by a vote of 44 to 18.

Ald. Jackson tried to have a clause inserted forfeiting the franchise of the company in any street where at any time it changed from an underground to an overhead system. On motion this was also laid on the table, a roll-call being demanded.

Ald. O'Neill then tried to have stricken out a clause permitting the company to build viaducts over railroads, and one permitting the company to run cars through subways in case any railroads now crossed at grade be elevated in the future. His efforts were fruitless and his amendments joined the rest on the table.

Ald. Math wanted the Council to insert a clause in the ordinance preventing the company from selling any or all of its franchises or in any way disposing of them. Ald. Madden told him the Council could not legally take such action. Ald Math's amendment went on the table by a viva voce vote, Mayor Swift failing to hear the mover's demand for a roll-call. It was brought up and turned down again by a roll-call after other amendments had been disposed of.

The next move of the minority was a motion from Ald. O'Neill to compel the company to pave the entire streets covered by its franchises and keep them in good repair, instead of simply paving a strip in the middle of the street, but the suggestion was snowed under.

Increased Consideration Refused.

Ald. Fitch then endeavored to amend the consideration clause of the ordinance by substituting for 1, 2, 2½, and 3 per cent of the gross receipts for the four periods of five years included in the franchise, respectively, the sums of 5, 8, 12, and 15 per cent. There was little debate on this motion. The amendment was laid on the table.

Ald. O'Neill then remarked that he had another amendment he had intended to introduce, but would not do so.

"It is all nonsense to introduce these amendments," said he. "A man just whispered in my ear and told me so."

Ald. Hambleton then succeeded in having an amendment passed and it was an amendment affecting the consideration clause. In place of a percentage of the gross receipts, which he said were subject to the manipulation of bookkeepers, he proposed a specific sum as consideration as follows: $200 a mile for the first five years, $300 for the second five years, $400 for the third, and $500 for the last five years.

"At this rate," he said, "the revenue to the city from the company, which will have thirty miles of streets, will average $100,000 a year for the twenty years."

Ald. Harlan immediately questioned his arithmetic and said that at the highest rate of $500 a mile for the last five years, with thirty miles of track, the revenue to the city would be only $15,000 a year.

Ald. Powers and Coughlin both seconded Ald. Hambleton's amendment in the same breath and the majority followed their lead and passed the amendment without the formality of a roll-call.

Debate the Fare Clause.

Ald. Harlan then called up the fare clause, which provided for a fare of 5 cents, and wanted it amended to read "not exceeding 5 cents." The majority were against him, and the clause staid as it was by a vote of 39 to 22.

Ald. Gallagher and Harlan both spoke for the fare amendment, calling attention to the fact that the objection brought against the four-cent fare ordinance passed some time ago was that it would violate contracts made by the city. They wanted the city to refrain from making any such contract in this instance and simply reserve the right to reduce fares in the future. It was all of no avail.

Ald. Coughlin secured the passage of an amendment including policemen in citizens' clothes in among the number entitled to ride free.

Ald. Math made an effort to have the term of the ordinance date from Jan. 13, 1896, when the company's first franchise was granted. He failed.

Ald. Harlan secured the passage of an amendment increasing the bond of the company provided in the ordinance from $10,000 to $100,000, the bond providing indemnity to the city for any damage which might result from the granting of the franchise.

Ald. Manierre had passed an amendment providing that three miles of the company's lines be in operation within eighteen months from the passage of the ordiance, instead of two years, as originally stipulated.

Ald. Jackson further incumbered the table by putting in an amendment providing that the franchise of the company in any street where it failed to operate its lines, after they were built, for thirty consecutive days should be forfeited. The majority said "not so."

Ald. Gallagher, at the last minute, secured the passage of an amendment providing that the company shall pave its portion of each street and of new portions of streets to be widened by it with whatever kind of paving is used in such street, instead of with cedar blocks as the ordinance provided.

With these amendments the ordinance was put on its passage, and carried by the vote given above, several Aldermen explaining their votes.

Ald. Powers moved a reconsideration, and had his motion laid on the table in the usual form.

Mayor's Mind Not Made Up.

Mayor Swift said after the meeting of the Council he had not determined what action he would take relative to the ordinance, whether he would sign it, veto it, or let it become a law without his signature. He said the fact the new company would bring competition into the field, that it offered to construct an underground electric power road, and that, on the other hand, there was strong opposition to the measure on the part of property-owners in Wabash avenue, were all important considerations, and he wished to look into the matter carefully before deciding.

Commissioner of Health Kerr sent in a communication, asking for an emergency hospital appropriation of $10,000 to maintain the isolation hospital to care for diphtheria, typhoid, and scarlet-fever cases temporarily. The Council voted the appropriation.

On motion of Ald. Campbell the Mayor's action in providing for the relief of the destitute poor was unanimously indorsed.

Ald. Harlan early in the meeting introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee of five members of the Council to investigate the workings of the fee system in the office of City Clerk J. R. B. Van Cleave and report to the Council. The resolution was at first referred to the Finance committee, but later Ald. Harlan secured a reconsideration of this action and had the measure passed.

Text of the Resolution.

The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of Chicago be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five (5) members of the Common Council of said city, whose duty it shall be to inquire within ten (10) days from the passage of this order, into the fee system maintained by said Van Cleave in his office of Clerk of the City of Chicago the sums of money collected by him as fees or otherwise officially received during his present term of office, and to have prepared an accurate statement of what moneys said Van Cleave has accounted for to the Treasurer and Controller of said city, and also an accurate statement of what, if any, moneys so collected the said Van Cleave has illegally and unlawfully retained; and that said committee be directed to secure from said Controller of the City of Chicago an accurate statement of all moneys which said Controller claims under the law said Van Cleave has failed to account for, and that said committee shall within one month from the passage of this order make full report to this Common Council of its proceedings and findings."

Ald. Weisbrod wanted the Council to pass a resolution expressing confidence in Ald. O'Malley's innocence, and respect for his character, and asking him to resume his seat in the Council. Ald. Harlan, Manierre, and Hambleton opposed the resolution, and Ald. Weisbrod finally withdrew it.

Mayor Swift returned with his veto the ordinance passed several weeks ago providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the management of street railways of the city.

Greater Chicago Commission.

Ald. Madden had a motion passed that the Mayor be given the privilege of naming six members of the Greater Chicago Commission, instead of three and the Council three. The Mayor then announced the selection of the following men, who, with the two named by the President of the County Board, will constitute the commission:

Joseph Medill,	Martin B. Madden,
M. J. Russell,	John P. Wilson,
Francis P. Peabody,	Charles Fitz-Simons.

"SEAT OR NO FARE" IS DISCUSSED.

Members of the Municipal Committee of the Civic Federation Order an Investigation.

The Municipal committee of the Civic Federation yesterday afternoon discussed the ordinance now pending in the Council providing that passengers in street cars who do not obtain seats shall not be compelled to pay fare. It was decided to appoint a special committee of investigation, of which S. S. Greely should be Chairman and H. W. Brant, W. W. Case, and Frank H. Culver the other members.

The committee is expected to obtain information as to whether it is possible to run cars enough around the down-town loops to accommodate all the people desiring to ride with a place to sit.

CHARLES KERN IS DEAD.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN SUCCUMBS TO BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Born in Bavaria, He Came to America and Settled in Chicago—Successful in Business and Politics and Popular in the Numerous Clubs of Which He Was a Member—Instrumental in Securing the Present Illinois Game Laws—Funeral Tomorrow.

Charles Kern, the widely-known Democratic politician, died at 4:35 p. m. yesterday of Bright's disease and heart-disease, after an illness of a year, at his residence, No. 4030 Grand boulevard.

For some time after Mr. Kern began to decline he was ignorant of the nature of his



CHARLES KERN.

complaint. Last April, after a trip to Florida, he paid a visit to Philadelphia, and while there discovered from the swelling of his ankles he was far advanced in Bright's disease. He grew worse from that time, and a month ago was tapped for dropsy. He then improved in health until a week ago, when he injudiciously left his chamber and went down-stairs. This brought on a painful affection of the heart, which, from that time, was his chief complaint. His physician announced a day or two ago that his case was hopeless, and he then gradually sank until yesterday afternoon, when he passed away.

The funeral will take place at 3 p. m. tomorrow, from the residence. He was a member of the Central Church for many years, and the Rev. Dr. Hillis probably will officiate. The remains will be deposited for the present in a vault, probably at Oakwoods.

As a Business-Man.

Mr. Kern was born at Otterbach, Rhenish Bavaria, April 18, 1831. He came to America in 1849, and after a brief stay in Dover, Tenn., settled in Terre Haute, Ind. While there he was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Anne Whitman of Lyons, N. Y. In 1862 he was elected Sheriff of Vigo County, at that time a Republican stronghold.

In 1864 he removed to Cincinnati, and was for a year interested in the management of the Gault House in that city. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and embarked in the restaurant business. He was burnt out in the fire of 1871, started again, and was burnt out again in the fire of 1872. He started a third time, and was successful until two years ago, when his stand on La Salle street was torn down to make room for the Stock Exchange Building.

Mr. Kern had a singularly successful career as a politician. He possessed in a high degree the faculty of making and holding friends, and was always a strong candidate at the polls. He ran for Sheriff in 1868, 1870, and 1872, and was defeated, but ran so far ahead of his ticket he was nominated again in 1876, and was elected, though every other candidate on the ticket was defeated. He ran for reëlection in 1878 and was defeated by a small majority. In 1890 he was elected County Treasurer, and on the expiration of his term of office retired from politics, as well as business.

After having three times been laid out in business, and left without a cent in the world, he made a great deal of money, chiefly on real estate, and died a wealthy man.

As Clubman and Sportsman.

Mr. Kern held many positions of honor in the community beside those to which he was elected by the people. He was twice elected President of the Cook County Democracy and a Vice-President of the Iroquois club, and was a member of the Washington Park club, the Germania club, and many other social organizations. He was a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., and of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.

Mr. Kern was an enthusiastic and accomplished sportsman and was President of the Prairie Shooting club, the first sportsmen's organization in Chicago. He was President of the Audubon club and President twice of the State Sportsmen's Association, and in this last capacity was instrumental in securing the enactment of the present laws for the preservation of game. He was known as an excellent shot.

Mr. Kern leaves a wife and two children. His son, Henry W. Kern, is unmarried. His daughter, Josephine, married James M. Dodge of Philadelphia, the son of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor of the St. Nicholas Magazine.

DEATH OF COL. R. M. LITTLER

Veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars and Widely Known Railway Man and Editor.

Col. R. M. Littler died at his home, No. 751 Walnut street, on Sunday, after a long and painful illness. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter. His fatal illness was a complication of kidney and stomach troubles. His remains will be taken to Davenport, Ia., for burial.

Col. Littler was born in Winchester, Va., in 1834. When 21 years of age he located at Cincinnati, O., and was engaged as a machinist. He was identified with the fire department of his adopted city and served as foreman of the first engine company organized under the present system. Moving to Davenport, Ia., he became connected with the Chicago and Rock Island railroad and helped to build that road from Davenport to Iowa City. Later he served as one of the editors of the Davenport Gazette.

In 1884 he came to Chicago as Secretary of the Produce Exchange, which position he retained until last May, when blindness compelled him to resign. He served in the Mexican and civil wars. In the late war he raised Company B of the Second Iowa Regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

F. MADLENER, A PIONEER, IS DEAD.

Old and Prominent Resident of Lake View a Victim of Valvular Disease of the Heart.

Fredolin Madlener, an old and prominent resident of Lake View, who had been in business in Chicago for over thirty years, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 17 Lake View avenue. Mr. Madlener had been for years a sufferer from cystitis. During the last illness his malady developed into septicæmia, and this, with valvular disease of the heart, caused his death.

Fredolin Madlener was born in 1836 at Ueberling, Germany. He came to Chicago in 1856, and entered the employ of a wholesale wine and liquor house. In 1866 he bought out his employer, and since that time had been in the wholesale business at No. 147 Lake street. Shortly after going into business for himself Mr. Madlener married Miss Gretchen Blatz, the daughter of Albert Blatz of Milwaukee.

Mr. Madlener was a member of Accordia Lodge, Freemasons, of the Orpheus and Germania clubs, and of the German Association. He was also a director of the Chicago National Bank. A widow and two children survive.

Funeral services will be private from the house tomorrow afternoon, and interment will be at Graceland. Joseph Brucker of the Staats-Zeitung will officiate at the funeral.

John C. Reid.

New York, Jan. 25.—John C. Reid died at his residence here today. He was at one time connected with the mechanical department of the Chicago Times and later was managing editor of the New York Times.

George Koeppen, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.—George Koeppen, editor of the Germania, died suddenly tonight at the Deutscher club. He was a native of Prussia, 64 years old.

COLLIANDER TRIAL BEGINS THURSDAY

State's-Attorney Dismisses the Old Santry Indictment and Will Call John and O'Malley Together.

State's-Attorney Deneen yesterday dismissed the indictment against John Santry for the murder of Gus Colliander and announced that on Thursday he would call him for trial with Ald. T. J. O'Malley on the new indictment. The State's-Attorney said Bingham could be tried later, as it was impossible to get him to Chicago in time for trial with the others.

Accompanied by W. S. Forrest, his attorney, Ald. O'Malley appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday and demanded a trial within the present term of court. State's-Attorney Deneen asked that the matter go over until Wednesday until he could hear from the status of the Bingham case at Portland, Ore. It was agreed that a definite date would be set on Wednesday, when Deneen will formally announce his intention to try O'Malley on Thursday.

The dismissal of the indictment against Santry was caused by the evident expectation that Judge Ewing would rule against the State. To prevent the defense from using such dismissal as a bar to prosecution on the new indictment recently found against Ald. Thomas J. O'Malley, John Santry, and John Bingham, State's-Attorney Deneen entered the dismissal.

GAMBLERS OPEN PLACE IN ELMHURST

Chicago Sports Dip Over Into Du Page County and Establish Maple Leaf Park—Residents Are Furious.

Chicago's gambling fraternity broke out in a new place yesterday—near Elmhurst. Maple Leaf Park, a resort on the same plan as Ideal Park, Roby, and the rest, was opened formally. The men said to be behind the venture are George Hankins, Leo Mayer, Sid. McHie, Barney Zacharias, and one Martin.

The arrangements for opening this new "Turf Exchange" have been carried on secretly. The place selected is in sparcely populated South Elmhurst, fifteen miles by rail from Chicago, in Du Page County, a mile from the Cook County line. Here an unpretentious building has been erected and a gambling-room on the most elaborate scale has been opened.

A special train is to run from Chicago to Maple Leaf Park each afternoon, leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:20 o'clock, and returning at 6:45, and making stops at Halsted street and Ogden avenue. Regular trains at 1 p. m. and 3:10 p. m. are also to stop at the park.

The citizens of Elmhurst were astonished when they heard of the invasion. Their town is the seat of Wheaton College. They have been careful to keep it free from all corrupting influences, and not a saloon exists within its limits.

Henry L. Glos, President of the Village Board, said:

"No gambling will be permitted in Elmhurst and all assistance, financial and otherwise, will be given to raid any house that should undertake to open its doors for that purpose. I am sure that all the citizens of our county would help us to drive the gamblers into Lake Michigan, where other wreckers have found it convenient to go. You may say that the President and Board of Trustees of Elmhurst are unanimous in condemning the gamblers and will take heroic steps to stamp out the plague."

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Thomas B. Bryan Succeeds Judge Kohlsaat as President—Secretary Williams Indorsed.

The annual election of the Union League club took place last evening, and Thomas B. Bryan was elected President to succeed Judge C. C. Kohlsaat. The chief interest in the meeting centered in the opposition to the reëlection of William P. Williams as Secretary on the grounds of alleged partisan activity during the recent campaign. His opponent was Frank I. Moulton. It was generally admitted by the members that the club should keep out of politics, but the majority did not consider that Mr. Williams had shown any more than a public-spirited interest in the cause of sound money, and they sustained his position by reëlecting him.

The officers elected are:

President—Thomas B. Bryan.
First Vice-President—L. L. Bond.
Second Vice-President—Bernard A. Eckhart.
Treasurer—John C. Neely.
Secretary—William P. Williams.
Directors for Three Years—W. W. Gurley, John C. Hately, Josiah L. Lombard.
Committee on Political Action for Three Years—E. A. Bigelow, Edson J. Harkness, Joseph H. Strong.

The Australian system of balloting was used in the election.

John Shiach Missing for a Week.

John Shiach, a linotype operator, living at Division and Wells street, has been missing for a week and it is thought he has been secreted by unknown persons. Monday evening, Jan. 18, he failed to report for work. Little attention was paid to his absence until Tuesday, when it was found his pay envelope was still with the cashier. He was last seen early on Monday morning in a saloon at Wells and Kinzie streets by James B. Fullerton, a friend and fellow-printer.

LosAngeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

ALTGELD SILVER IS GONE

TREMONT PRESENT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

Valise and a Box-Shaped Package Are Sent from the Ex-Governor's La Salle Avenue Residence to the Palmer House—Expressman Is Lured by a Hospitable Heater and When He Returns to His Wagon It Is Found the Property Has Vanished.

The behavior of the thermometer is responsible for the loss by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of a valise and a large square package containing silverware of great value. The articles were stolen from an express wagon while it stood in the alley in the rear of the Palmer House between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On their return from Springfield ex.-Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld went to the Palmer House and staid three or four days. When they left it was to reopen their home in La Salle avenue. The house had been untenanted for some time and it was not in the most habitable condition. It was pleasant enough until the cold spell came, when it was found there remained a good deal to do before the place would be a comfortable winter residence.

Whether the water pipes froze on Sunday night or the water front of the kitchen range exploded when the cook began breakfast, or whatever else may have occurred to hasten the ex-Governor's decision is not known.

Leave La Salle Avenue Home.

However, the ex-Governor and his wife left their home in the care of servants soon after luncheon and gave orders for their trunks and some other packages to be sent to the Palmer House by an expressman. They then took a street car and rode downtown, and were soon installed in the rooms they recently occupied in the Palmer House.

Mr. Altgeld left orders for a certain valise and a box-shaped parcel, which was wrapped in brown paper, to be sent to his office in the Unity Building. He did not explain why, but Expressman M. J. Sullivan made a shrewd guess when he attempted to lift these articles into the wagon. He grasped hold of the valise, expecting to carry it on one finger and toss it lightly on top of the pile of luggage. The weight of the valise was such that he concluded it must be filled with either shining gold or the Altgeld family plate.

The other parcel was about two feet long, eighteen inches broad, and twelve inches deep. It felt like a wooden box to the touch of Expressman Sullivan, but what it contained has not been learned.

Sullivan drove to the alley entrance to the Palmer House, where all packages and trunks must be delivered, and carried in the trunks and other articles which were to be left at the hotel.

Leaves the Precious Package.

Owing to the long ride from the ex-Governor's North Side residence in the unusual atmospheric conditions, Sullivan was chilled to the bone, and after he set the trunks down in the hotel he walked over to a radiator to warm his hands. The combination of cold and heat may have made the expressman just a trifle forgetful, and he staid away from his wagon longer than he intended. On his return to the alley the wagon was empty.

Sullivan made inquiry, but no one had seen any suspicious character in the vicinity of the hotel. Sullivan did not recollect having seen any one eying the goods intrusted to him with curiosity or envy. He reported his loss to Chief Clerk Grant of the hotel. Mr. Grant sent him to Capt. Dutton at the Central Detail Station on the Lake-Front.

When seen Capt. Dutton said he did not know what were the contents of the stolen packages. He seemed greatly disconcerted upon learning the ex-Governor's loss had become known.

Mr. Altgeld could not be seen last evening. Chief Clerk Grant confirmed Sullivan's impression that the valise contained the ex-Governor's silver spoons and forks and pearl-handled knives, and the various other articles of silver service which have been in use at the Gubernatorial Mansion at Springfield during the last four years. The value of the plate is not known, but Mr. Altgeld had enough of the white metal to satisfy the requirements of his station on every occasion.

Tremont Silver Set May Be Gone.

Mr. Grant was not positive, but he said he thought the other parcel contained the handsome set of solid silver which was presented to Mr. Altgeld by his admirers at the Tremont House reception last Saturday evening. This set cost $1,700. It was extraordinarily heavy and of solid and withal graceful form, and was elaborately carved.

The set came in a substantial open chest, about the size of the package which, along with the valise containing the family plate, was to have been sent to the Unity Building for safe keeping in the ex-Governor's private vault. The chest is known to have accompanied the ex-Governor when he left for his home on Saturday evening.

Mr. Grant said the wagon was in no sense under the jurisdiction of the hotel, and consequently the management was not responsible for Mr. Altgeld's loss.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLUB

New Organization Offers a Course of Twelve Lectures at the Y. W. C. A., No. 228 Michigan Avenue.

The youngest club in the city probably is the Y. W. C. A. University Extension club, organized two months ago. The officers announce a course of twelve lectures, the first to be given on Thursday evening of this week in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., No. 288 Michigan boulevard, by Mrs. Ella Adams Moore of the University of Chicago on "The Beginnings of Literature."

This club is the only one of the kind yet formed in connection with the Chicago University. Its officers, all young women, are:

President—Miss Ethelind Spriggs.
Vice-President—Miss Zella Marshall.
Secretary—Miss Sarah Burlingame.
Treasurer—Miss Mary Warner.

The management of the club is in the hands of these officers and a board of fourteen directors. The purpose is to offer advantages to young women who are at work during the day and whose opportunities for education are limited. The Secretary will give full particulars to those who apply for admission.

Bachelors to Repeat Their Show.

Owing to the repeated requests of guests of the Chicago Beach Hotel and residents of Hyde Park and Kenwood generally, the Chicago Beach Bachelors have consented to again present their minstrel performance on Friday evening, Jan. 29. The proceeds will be given to charity.

Brain workers who have trouble in digesting coffee will enjoy Postum Cereal Food Coffee, at Kohlsaat's Clark street restaurant.

STORY OF AUGUSTUS O'SHAW OF NEWHALL, MO., AND HIS FROSTED TOE AND ALCOHOL FIRE.



Augustus O'Shaw of Newhall, Mo., who is visiting in Chicago, had a unique experience with the cold weather yesterday. He started out for a constitutional without realizing just how far the mercury had dropped during the night. After the first few minutes of his walk he concluded it had disappeared within the bulb. This suspicion was confirmed when he returned home and discovered he had brought with him a frosted great toe.

Mr. O'Shaw is exceedingly careful of his bodily welfare. Upon observing the injured member he decided nothing but alcohol in large quantities would give relief.

So he sat down before the grate fire in the room on the North Side where he is stopping and proceeded to make the applications from a quart bottle.

All would have gone well save for an accident. As O'Shaw was putting on the finishing touches he dropped the bottle, which broke upon the hearth. The alcohol took fire from the coals in the grate, and Mr. O'Shaw was soon fighting a serious conflagration.

With the aid of the janitor, landlady, and a few of the other roomers, the blaze finally was extinguished, but Mr. O'Shaw is out the price of a bottle of alcohol and a section of carpet. And his frosted toe is blistered.

CRIBMEN NEAR TO DEATH.

(Continued from first page.)

running through ice by the grating, crashing noise at the bow, coupled with a peculiar jar, but he could not see what it was.

The tug was put on the straight course for the Sixty-eighth street crib, and the engineer crowded on all the steam the engines could carry. Occasionally the whistle blew the fog signal, not because there was another boat within a hundred miles with which he might collide, but just to obey the government regulations.

After a run of four miles the mist began to lift a little. Then it could be seen that the tug was running along the ragged edge of the ice, which was broken off by the wind. A part had been driven towards the east shore.

Tug Reaches the Ross Crib.

After fifty minutes' run, the crib was sighted. Then the tug was headed shorewards in a hunt for the Ross structure. Had not Capt Consaul made up in good weather a chart giving the exact compass directions from one crib to the other, he might still have been hunting in the frosty mist for the men who were freezing there.

A shout went up from the imprisoned ones when the Spaulding loomed up in the fog fifty feet away, and the boards which had been placed over a port hole were torn down in short order.

Foreman McPhail came aboard. He explained why he had given the signals of distress. It was the best he could do, he said, for he could not keep up fire more than five hours longer with the coal he had at the crib. If the pumps stopped, the tunnel which the contractors were building would fill with water, and the entire work of months might be lost. Lately a spring had been encountered, and, if allowed to fill, the water might soak through. Besides the men were half frozen and were bent on getting away as soon as they could. He asked that a message be sent to Ross & Ross at once to send more coal.

Rush for the Firehold.

A half dozen men tumbled on board and rushed for the firehold of the tug for a chance to get warmed up once more. Since the cold weather began they had suffered severely from the failure of the contractors to furnish them with any means of keeping warm except from the boiler and the antiquated range used for cooking. There was not a stove on the crib, and no attempt had been made to render it habitable in cold weather.

There generally are between fifty-five and sixty men on the crib, who are expected to get along the best they can when not at work. On Sunday morning at 3 o'clock the workmen on the tunnel had been taken off on account of the extreme cold, but ten had been left to care for the pumps until the weather moderated.

Van Raalte Comes with Coal.

Just before dark the Van Raalte arrived at the crib with a fresh supply of coal, and the new work on the tunnel was saved. Only two men were left during the night to run the pumps, the rest being taken ashore.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the Spaulding got back to La Salle street, and there an extra crew for the two-mile crib off Chicago avenue were found waiting their chance to be taken out. There were thirteen of these men, and the scanty protection some of them had against the cold brought out sarcastic remarks from those who had just come in from Sixty-eighth street.

"You'll freeze in an hour," they said to one young fellow who had on a light overcoat and a summer hat. He shivered, but climbed over the ice which covered the tug's rail.

Avoid a Water Famine.

Since Friday night the force at the two-mile crib has been working night and day to keep the intakes free of ice. Two tugs were stationed inside the breakwater to drive out the ice, and by yesterday morning the workers were exhausted. Still there was no letup in the inrush of ice, and the City Engineer decided to double the force, so as to give the men some rest.

VERDICT OF $5,000 AGAINST DRUGGIST

A. W. Brewerton and His Clerk, Eugene Monteil, Accidentally Cause the Death of a Child.

A suit to recover damages for the death of a child resulting from a mistake in the compounding of a prescription was on trial yesterday in Judge Goggin's court before a jury. The plaintiff is Angelo S. Cello, who sues as the administrator of the estate of Henry Maitak. The latter, 5 years old, on Jan. 20, 1893, died from the effects of morphine administered unintentionally.

Dr. Bell prescribed quinine. The prescription was filled at the drug store of A. W. Brewerton, No. 245 Fullerton avenue, and morphine was substituted for quinine by mistake of the prescription clerk.

Suit for $5,000 damages was begun against Brewerton, his clerk, Eugene Monteil, who filled the prescription, and Charles H. Seybt, alleged to have an interest in Brewerton's business. Default was taken against Brewerton and Monteil, and Seybt was the only defendant in court. His defense was he was not a partner of the druggist.

Judge Goggin directed a verdict discharging Seybt from the case. The jury was also instructed to return a verdict for $5,000 against Brewerton and Monteil, and this was done.

CALUMET ELECTRIC IS REORGANIZED.

John Farson Continued as President, with a New Board of Directors—No Immediate Sale in Sight.

The Calumet Electric Street railway company has been reorganized so as to give the National Bank of Illinois the majority of the Board of Directors. F. W. Leach, H. B. White, Carl Moll, and Robert Berger resigned from the directory, and John C. McKeon, George E. Adams, George C. Prussing, and James R. Mann took their places. John Farson was continued as President, and H. M. Sloan as general manager.

The policy of the road will not be changed, which indicates that hope of an immediate sale has been abandoned.

The Columbia National Bank, which failed in 1893, will declare a dividend to depositors of 5 per cent on March 15, making the aggregate dividends 70 per cent. There is enough left to require another dividend, which may bring the total up to 85 per cent.

URGES MERIT SYSTEM FOR THE PARKS

Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society Appoints Delegates and Elects Officers.

The Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society at its annual meeting yesterday advocated the idea that the meritorious working officers of the park system of Chicago be retained so long as their work is good. Messrs. Periam, Dalton, and Young were appointed delegates to the agricultural meetings in Madison, Wis., the first week in February. The officers for the ensuing year elected were:

President—Andrew Dunning.
Vice-President—John C. Ure.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. J. Linderman, No. 78 La Salle street.
Board of Directors—Jonathan Periam, Charles H. Dalton, H. C. Alexander, John N. Young.

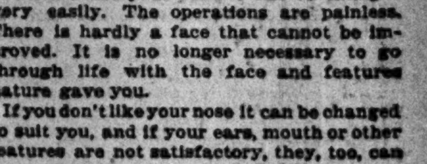
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

John H. Woodbury's special New York surgeon will be at his Chicago office, 155 State street, the first week in February for 6 days to perform operations for changing and correcting featural irregularities and deformities of the face and body of every nature. Appointments for this special work must be made at once.



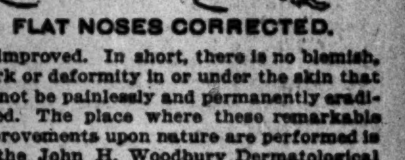
Every one can be good looking now. If you don't like your face it can be changed very easily. The operations are painless. There is hardly a face that cannot be improved. It is no longer necessary to go through life with the face and features nature gave you.

If you don't like your nose it can be changed to suit you, and if your ears, mouth or other features are not satisfactory, they, too, can



FLAT NOSES CORRECTED.

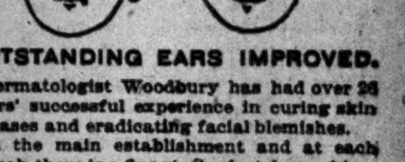
be improved. In short, there is no blemish, mark or deformity in or under the skin that cannot be painlessly and permanently eradicated. The place where these remarkable improvements upon nature are performed is at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 155 State-st.



OUTSTANDING EARS IMPROVED.

Dermatologist Woodbury has had over 26 years' successful experience in curing skin diseases and eradicating facial blemishes.

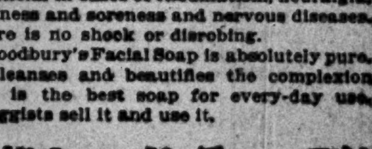
At the main establishment and at each branch there is a fine static electric machine.



WRINKLES ERADICATED.

Treatments from these machines are very beneficial in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and soreness and nervous diseases. There is no shock or disrobing.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is absolutely pure. It cleanses and beautifies the complexion and is the best soap for every-day use. Druggists sell it and use it.



PIMPLES REMOVED.

If you send 10 cents to John H. Woodbury, 155 State-st., Chicago, you will receive, post-paid, a sample cake of Facial Soap. If you mention this article a 132-page illustrated Beauty Book will be included, free.

Try Woodbury's Facial Cream. All reliable druggists sell it.

Examine Carefully The Cold Cream You use. See that it is not discolored, lumpy, or rancid.



The Auditorium Cold Cream is smooth, white, and fragrant.

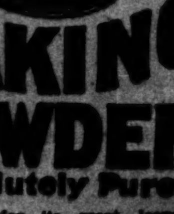
Auditorium Pharmacy, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA PUGET SOUND

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

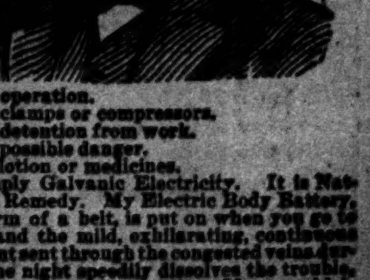


Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Cure Varicocele.



No operation.
No clamps or compressors.
No detention from work.
No possible danger.
No lotion or medicines.

Simply Galvanic Electricity. It is Nature's Remedy. My Electric Body Battery, in form of a belt, is put on when you go to bed, and the mild, exhilarating, continuous current sent through the congested veins during the night speedily dissolves the trouble, and cures in a few weeks. My pamphlet, "Three Classes of Men," has an illustrated treatise on this complaint, and every such sufferer should read it. Sent free on application. Address DR. SANDEN, 183 Clark street, Chicago. Office hours, 9 to 8. Sundays, 11 to 1.

WHY NOT

invest your spare change in a Diamond or a Watch? You can by our new and original credit system. Write for illustrated booklet, telling all about our business. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants, Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open Saturday evenings.

SAFETY FILM

SEEN IN "HALF A KING"

FRANCIS WILSON APPEARS IN HIS NEW COMIC OPERA.

Second Act Affords Him the Opportunity for All the Grotesque Absurdities for Which He Is Noted and Proves the Redeeming Feature of the Piece—Miss Glaser Makes the Most of the Character That Is Assigned to Her.



FRANCIS WILSON began his annual engagement last night at the Grand Opera-House in a new comic opera, "Half a King." To those who find wit in the swift kick of the clown variety and in imitation donkeys, the first act will prove a well-spring of delight. The second is devoid of these canvas specialties, and in it are allowed all the grotesque absurdities that have accumulated to Mr. Wilson in similar rôles in the course of his career.

Masquerading as a Duke, the mountebank of Mr. Wilson is funny in the sense that he has made other titled rôles funny. The book is adapted from the French of Letterier and Vanloo by Mr. Harry B. Smith. The music is by Mr. Ludwig Englander.

Beyond that really there would seem little to say. Mr. Wilson's admirers will view him with pleasure and content in that second act, and if they return to view him again will likely arrive only in time to see it.

Miss Lulu Glaser is allowed a little rôle of Pierette, the mountebank's adopted daughter, of which she makes the most.

Much of the music, as should previously have been acknowledged, is of the stirring variety. Indeed, no previous work of Mr. Englander's can be recalled as half so good. The costumes are all that could be desired and the chorus energetic and adequate.

Indeed, everything is better than the book, and as some people are supposed to care for that the wonder must remain as to why Mr. Wilson settled upon "Half a King" when it would appear that he might without especial difficulty have gotten something better.

As has been indicated, though, he is allowed in the second act those opportunities which afford occasion for his specialties, and they form the redeeming feature of the piece.

NAT GOODWIN ESSAYS BOB ACRES.

Called Before the Curtain He Explains the Origin of His Present Endeavor.

Mr. Jefferson exhibited no more than usual acumen when he advised Nat Goodwin to play Bob Acres. This is so much an age of star actors that Sheridan's great comedy must needs undergo a surgical operation such as Jefferson performed upon it in order to maintain its ancient popularity, and, although there are many who object to any tampering with the text of a great work, we ought to be only too glad of any alteration which will give us an opportunity of seeing the play.

The present version, however, has become so much identified with the name of Jefferson that for any other actor to assume the character of Fighting Bob while Mr. Jefferson is still before the public is an act of no little daring.

And so it was that Mr. Goodwin made a sort of apology before the curtain when he was called upon for a speech at the end of the second act by telling his audience, with a perfect imitation of Mr. Jefferson's intonation, the exact origin of his present endeavor.

But, indeed, no apology was called for. Mr. Goodwin showed much wisdom in depending entirely upon his own methods for success. His reading of the part is, of course, strictly Jeffersonian down to the smallest details, but he relied upon his own intelligence for the rest, and considering that he played Sir Lucius to Jefferson's Bob Acres during the whole of the tour of the famous "star cast," it is surprising that he avoided the pitfall and maintained his own individuality. His performance was complete and satisfying throughout, and it must constitute one at least of his claims to greatness as a comedian.

A year or two ago there were few who would have admitted Goodwin's ability to play such a part without an occasional relapse into the methods of the low comedian. There can be no doubt about it now, however; and if the management might have done better from a pecuniary point of view to keep Mrs. Ryley's play in the bills all the week, they have at least the consolation of thinking they have not only given those who braved the elements last night, and who will do so again tonight, a great deal of pleasure, but they have given Mr. Goodwin and his company a chance of showing what they can do.

It may not be high praise, but it is certainly true, that the performance given last night at Hooley's was infinitely superior to that presented last spring by the famous star cast at McVicker's.

Miss Maxine Elliott was a pleasant surprise as Lydia Languish. It is a wretched part for a leading actress, and I suspect that Mrs. Taber, who played it at McVicker's, did not care to wrestle with it. Miss Elliott has gone at the task conscientiously and artistically, and she has certainly made a great deal out of it.

The weak spots in the performance were the Sir Lucius of Mr. Coulter, who was unsuited for the part, and Mr. Ingersoll's Jack Absolute. It must be said, however, that Mr. Ingersoll worked exceedingly hard in a thankless part, and would have succeeded if he could only have given more distinction to the character. But his voice is poor and he wants that gentlemanly swagger which was essential to the beau of the period.

Miss Estelle Mortimer could hardly be surpassed by Mrs. Malaprop, and with all due respect to Mr. Francis Wilson, his David was not half as good as Mr. O'Brien's was last night.

Mr. Louis Payne had little to do as Fag, which was fortunate, but Mr. Arthur Hoops made a good deal out of the few clever lines which are retained in the part of Falkland.

Miss Gertrude Elliot's Lucy was a dainty piece of work, worthy of special praise.

Altogether the company made a strong impression and the audience, which opened coldly, gave the play a warm reception at the finish.

AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB CONCERT.

Program Given at Steinway Hall as Arranged for the Occasion by Miss Phillips and Miss Harriet Hale.

The Amateur Musical club concert of yesterday afternoon took place at Steinway Hall with the following program, arranged by Miss Phillips and Miss Harriet Hale:

Prelude, E major..................Blumenfeld
Danse..................Kopylow
Romance..................Antipoff
Papillons..................Stcherbatscheff
Chinoiseries..................Stcherbatscheff
Mrs. Coolidge.
"Far Away"..................
"Thoughts at Sunrise"..................F. H. Cowan
Mrs. Oscar Remmer.
Concerto, opus 25, E minor..................Rubinstein
Mrs. Coolidge.
Selection from Eli—"I will Extol Thee"...
Miss Ida Calkins.
Birouški..................Liadoff
Mrs. Coolidge.
Russian songs—
"O! Tell It Her"..................
"The Scarlet Sarafan"..................
Miss Lawson, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Hiner, Mrs. Ullmann, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Hawley.

PIN MONEY.

Before a man is married he doesn't think the phrase "pin money" can have much meaning. After he has been married awhile, he is apt to think that his wife must have had diamond pins in mind when she spoke of it.—Somerville Journal.

INTENSE CONCENTRATION.

"Where did you learn that style of intense concentration in your drawing?" asked the would-be critic of a rising artist.

"From a mustard plaster," replied the flippant genius.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A DREAM OF FAIR WIDOWS.

TO begin, I never had the least aversion to rich girls. Therefore, I was still unmarried at the time to which this narrative refers.

My godfather was eaten by bears. The misfortune befell him while spending his honeymoon with his beautiful bride at Horsefly Mountain. Now, up to the time of which I write I had simply heard this much of his eventful history. I had not verified the story, because my clothes were never good enough to go to the mountains and enter society there. Having lately held four aces, however, I now found myself on the ground, with Farmer Smith's house as the pivot of my operations.

When supper overtook me that first night I found myself alone at the table with six ladies past meridian and a seventh in the morning-time of her career. I then made my first mistake; I stated the purpose of my visit to them. In the uncertain light of the setting sun I was conscious that my narrative had aroused them. But little did I suspect the truth.

After supper I was thirsty and ventured to the pump in the garden and was in the act of raising the handle, when some one threw their arms violently round my neck.

"O, sir! O, sir!" pleaded a feminine voice, "I am the widow of him that was devoured by bears."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed, for the news was most agreeable to me. "Then we shall be the very best of friends."

"Ah! I knew it; I knew you would one day come and marry me," she went on, throwing her head violently against my bosom.

"Excuse me, madam," I said, turning coldly from her and walking towards the house. I was quite indignant at her gushing manners, and feared, moreover, that she might be insane. But as I passed along the walk I felt some one tugging at my sleeve. Turning about, a second of the coterie exclaimed:

"Will you pardon me, sir, but I am the widow of the poor man whose dust you seek."

"The deuce you are!" I said.

"Yes," she went on between her sobs, "he was devoured by bears, and O! O!—"

"What kind of bears?" I asked.

"I think they were polar bears," she stammered. And then I hurried on.

"O, sir! won't you love me for my husband's sake?" groaned a third voice a moment later. And then I found my way blocked again.

"What kind of bears?" I asked.

"I think they were ant bears," she muttered in faltering tones, at the same time lunging for my neck. But I flung her off and gained the porch.

"At last! At last!" I heard some one murmur, and then a tall female form ventured from out a shadow.

"What kind of bears?" I demanded violently.

"Performing bears, they say."

She intended saying and doing more, but another voice attracted my attention. As I climbed over the speaker, who was endeavoring to block the stairway, I asked what species of bears had made her a widow. She was ready and answered that they were bugbears.

"Avaunt, you miserable effigy of a lady!" I said, in tones which were the quintessence of ungentlemanliness.

"My prayers are answered at last," just then wailed a sixth voice. The possessor of it, a person weighing much more than any of the others, had essayed to detain me at the threshold of my own room by secreting my key in her pocket. As I kicked my door in she went on:

"I have the proof, I have the proof."

"What proof have you?" I asked.

"Why, I buried him."

"How did you bury him if he was eaten by bears?" I meant to convict her. She answered, with a smile:

"I never thought of that."

I was now safe from them, but to make doubly sure I barricaded my door and nailed down all the windows. But during the black and silent hours of the night I could dream of nothing but widows. They passed to and fro in platoons across my bed, or, pointing their skinny fingers at me, shrieked the words "Bears!" and "Widow!" in my ears.

It was not until I awoke the following morning that the truth dawned upon me that I had yet the seventh one to deal with, be she widow or what she would. I came upon her as she presumably lay in wait for me near the pump, where she knew I would be obliged to come for drink. She was much younger and fairer than I had thought her when at supper. But for all that I was enraged by her presence, and demanded to know if she was a widow, too.

She smiled with some coyness and answered that she was, but that she differed from the others I had fallen in with.

"In what wise do you differ from them?" I asked; for to me widows had, up to this time of my life, been very much one like another.

"I am a grass widow," she said, with a chuckle.

For a time neither of us spoke. Then I asked her why she had come there. Lifting up her eyes from the ground, she replied:

"I am seeking proof of the death of my father, whom tradition says was devoured by bears on the mountain. I have no other parent to give me the truth, my mother having died when I was still in my roller skates. Seven years ago my uncle, the only relative I had in the world, left me £1,000,000, but I must establish beyond doubt that I am my father's daughter before I can come by the estate."

"But tell me more about your widowhood," I said, for I was growing nervous.

"Why, I sent my husband here upon my uncle's death to get the required proof, and he never returned."

"What became of him?" I asked eagerly. I was conscious of a wish that he, too, might have been eaten by the bears. But I was to be more agreeably entertained by her answer.

"O! he eloped with one of that band of spurious widows up at the house. She convinced him that she was my father's genuine widow, and they have been working to establish a claim to my uncle's estate."

I was overjoyed with the information, for I knew I possessed the power of clearing up all doubt as to the death of my godfather. I remained silent for a moment, cogitating the best and quickest mode of procedure, when she continued:

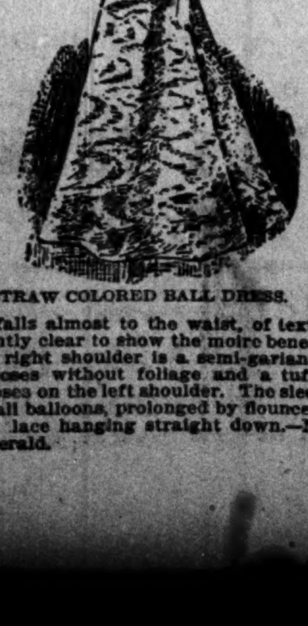
"As I said, that was seven years ago. Now, don't you think I am free to marry again?"

The reader shall not longer be kept in suspense. We are both of us perfectly happy.—London Sun.

SHORT STORIES
BY POPULAR AUTHORS,
Complete in One Installment,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a dress of straw-colored moire, made by Mme. Clément Joyeuse. The skirt is plain, without fullness. The corsage incloses the shoulders and is tight fitting all round. It is trimmed with a wide bertha of English point lace,



STRAW COLORED BALL DRESS.

which falls almost to the waist, of texture sufficiently clear to show the moire beneath. On the right shoulder is a semi-garland of black roses without foliage and a tuft of three roses on the left shoulder. The sleeves are small balloons, prolonged by flounces of English lace hanging straight down.—New York Herald.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF NANSEN BY TWO OF HIS ADMIRING COUNTRYMEN.

Intrepidity His Chief Characteristic from Childhood to the Present Time—Narrow Escape on a Mountain Glacier—A Glimpse of His Ancestry—Boyish Escapades with Fishhooks and Inflammable Chemicals—An Interesting Book.



Fridtiof Nansen.

FROM Nansen's boyhood there was one thing that his friends had to guard against. They must never say to him that a thing was impossible, for that was inevitably the signal for him to attempt it. Once, when he was on a walking tour with his brother, some one remarked that it was impossible to go up the precipitous black face of the Svartdal peak. Away went young Nansen and his brother to scale the peak. When they got up so high that the brother began to be dizzy he gave him his alpenstock, and was without it when they entered a snow field beyond which lay the precipice into the valley.

"Instead of going across the glacier carefully, step by step, as he would do now," so runs the brother's narrative of the escapade, "he goes at it with a rush, slips, and begins to slide down. I can see him turn pale. A few seconds more and he will lie crushed to death in the valley. He digs his heels and nails into the ice, and brings himself to a standstill in the nick of time. That moment I shall never forget. Nor shall I forget his coming down to the tourist châlet and disappearing into the trousers which the burly Secretary had to lend him, an essential part of his own having yielded to the friction of the glacier."

This is one of many highly laudatory anecdotes given in the volume, "Fridtiof Nansen, 1861-1893," written by W. C. Brögger and Nordahl Rolfsen, during the period of Nansen's absence in the polar seas, and now translated by William Archer and published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Nansen's own book, "Farthest North," is to appear from the Harper press toward the end of February. In the meantime this biographical sketch by his two fellow-countrymen has more or less supplementary interest. The volume is by no means ideal as a biography. It shows every sign of having been hastily thrown together. It is padded with an enormous amount of irrelevant matter concerning the geography and geology of Greenland, besides a rehashed history of the whole glacial epoch. It contains an interview with Mrs. Nansen which has scarcely merit enough to admit it to the columns of a daily paper. And its tone in regard to Nansen himself is so fulsome that it overshoots the mark. Only when read as the fond statement of the explorer's adoring neighbors can the work be estimated at its right value.

The biographers trace Fridtiof Nansen's ancestry back three centuries, to Hans Nansen, a polar navigator, who wrote a book called "Compendium Cosmographicum," in which as an author he showed the same boldness that still marks the Nansen temperament. The subtitle modestly described the book as "a short description of the entire earth," and among sundry more or less practical statements it contained others that will hardly stand the test of modern criticism. For instance, Hans Nansen's theory of the cause of thunder was that it "has its source and origin in a sulphurous humor in the earth which is drawn up by the sun into midair." One of his historical paragraphs records the awe-inspiring fact that "on Good Friday, 1276, a Dutchwoman, in her 42d year, gave birth to 346 children, half of them boys and half of them girls, who all lived long enough to be baptized. The boys were called John and the girls Elizabeth. All died immediately after baptism." The story certainly affords much food for thought, especially with regard to the apparently fatal effect of baptism in cases of this kind.

From such matters it is hard to come down to cold biographical data. Fridtiof Nansen was the son of Baldur Nansen and Adelaide Wedel-Jarlsberg, a second wife, and it was on his mother's estate at Great Fröen that the son was born in 1861. The biographers rather go out of their way to bring out the dare-devil traits of the infantile explorer. In spite of his Spartan bringing-up he was always getting into trouble. He and his brother often went fishing. "Now and then the hook would go astray and stick fast in Fridtiof's under lip; whereupon Mrs. Nansen would have recourse to father's razor, make a resolute incision, and extract the foreign body." The authors do not mention how many dozen times this drama was played, but one's impression is that in the end it must have been rather hard on the razor.

When the boy's taste for the natural sciences began to be apparent he and a young companion got hold of a box of pyrotechnic materials, secured the loan of a mortar on condition that they should be very careful of it, and forthwith took it to the attic and filled it with a choice assortment of explosives. When a spark fell into the mixture the flames rose to the rafters. The boys took resolute hold of the mortar and tipped it out of the window, smashing it into a hundred pieces. While the sulphur was still running down the outer wall the boys threw themselves flat on the floor and blackened their faces, so that the older brother, on coming in, should think they had been killed by the explosion.

The fearlessness of young Nansen made him a daring snowshoer and a good hunter. His earliest polar trip was taken on the sealer Viking, and some of the most interesting material in the present volume is from the unpublished diary he kept on that voyage. Some of the anecdotes of polar bear hunting are as remarkable in their proofs of endurance as of courage. The hunter thought nothing of swimming across a break in the ice when he was hot on the trail of a wounded bear. After he had killed one of the animals that finally turned on him, after such a chase he calmly set to work to skin it with his pocketknife. His love of the ice fields grew apace, and before he returned from that first cruise he had conceived the idea of becoming a polar explorer.

Nansen's trip across Greenland in 1888 was the first important enterprise he undertook, and to this trip we owe the definite knowledge that Greenland is totally covered with a thick ice cap. But before that he had thrown himself with his usual impetuosity into scientific investigation, having secured the position of assistant curator of the Bergen Museum. His scientific work also took him to Naples for a time, and when he had finally completed the thesis that gave him the doctor's degree in the University of Christiania he suddenly announced his intention of crossing Greenland, and forthwith did it.

The chapters relating to the great expedition in quest of the pole have become useless in the presence of the completer story of the explorer himself, but one cannot help admiring the child-like faith of the biographers in Nansen's "lucky star," to which they constantly refer, and which led them to such positive prophecies of his return. The intrepid character and example of this man has had a perceptible effect on the hero-worshiping element in his own nation, and if we may judge from the $50,000 paid him for his forthcoming book the hero-worshipers are by no means confined to Norway.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Another volume of South Sea stories by Louis Becke is promised for the spring.

Lord Wolseley has written an introduction to a work entitled "Naval and Military Trophies."

An interesting German book of travel in Armenia has just been translated into English. It is an account of a trip through Anatolia and Syria made early last summer by Dr. Lepsius of Berlin.

The suit of the London publishers of "Sir George Tressady" against William T. Stead for publishing an abridged edition of the work in the form of a review, has been adjusted by Mr. Stead's agreeing in future to submit such reviews to the publishers for approval and by his withdrawing the bound copies of this number of his "Masterpiece Library" from sale.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Stewed prunes.
Granola. Cream.
Hamburg steak. Fried herring.
Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER.
Clear soup.
Fricasseed chicken. Brown gravy.
Sweet potatoes. Spinach soufflé.
Lettuce salad.
Cherry ice and vanilla ice cream.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Oysters in chafing dish.
Celery salad. Mayonnaise sauce.
Rolls. Tea.

A DIFFERENCE.

"How very easy 'tis," quoth he,
A man on calculation bent,
"To fill with wealth the treasury;
How hard to figure on the rent."
—Washington Star.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fé Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. M'KINLEY IN THE COSTUMES THEY WILL WEAR ON INAUGURATION DAY.



Mrs. William McKinley, the wife of the next President of the United States, will arrive in Chicago today to try on the gown which she will wear at Washington on March 4 when her husband takes the oath of office. It is of her own design, and has been made by Marshall Field & Co.

The material, according to the New York World, is silver-wrought brocade of Parisian texture and pale ivory-white in hue. It is combined with point d'Alençon lace and silver tissued passementerie threaded with tiny pearls. The lace frillings will extend well up about the throat, as well as nearly to her finger-tips. The front of the skirt is made upon a heavy silken foundation of taffeta. Five full panels of the brocade alternated by three panels of lace stand out in front and upon the sides, and are confined at the belt by French shirrings to about five inches below the waist line. The train is square cut and falls in full folds two and one-half yards in length. The sleeves, perfectly plain, are of brocade and cut in one piece.

Maj. McKinley will wear, when he becomes President, a suit of clothes made of American cloth. The suit will be made by Henry Koebel, No. 216 Bank street, Cleveland, O. The coat will be of the Prince Albert cut. The silk linings will be furnished by the Richardson Silk company of Chicago. It will be black English Vicuna worsted, which was made at the Hockanum mills in Rockville, Conn. The overcoat which he will wear has been finished. It is of the American lusterless patent beaver, single breasted, and reaches to the knees.

HOPE IS IN THE WEST.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADERS GATHER AT DES MOINES.

Annual Meeting of the Association Is the Occasion—Will Rejoice Over the Victory in Idaho—Question Pending in Other States—Miss Anthony Says There Is No Opposition to the Movement in the West—Declares It More Intelligent.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The delegates to the meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association are practically all on the ground ready for the work of the convention. The officers of the association were in session today at the home of Mrs. James Callahan, one of the most prominent of Des Moines' social leaders.

The officers of the association who are here are: President, Miss Susan B. Anthony; Vice-President-at-large, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, O.; Auditor, Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky.

All these are being entertained at the home of Mrs. Callahan. The homes of the city have been thrown open to the delegates, practically all of whom will be entertained at private homes instead of hotels.

Miss Anthony's Address.

The convention will be called to order tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock by Miss Anthony. At the afternoon session will be delivered the annual address of President Susan B. Anthony and short addresses by State Presidents: Connecticut, Annie T. Trotter, proxy; Colorado, Mary C. C. Bradford, proxy; District of Columbia, Cora De La Matyr Thomas; Idaho, Mrs. Marcus Whitman; Illinois, Catherine Waugh McCulloch, proxy; Indiana, Helen M. Gougar; Iowa, Adelaide Ballard; Kansas, Katie R. Addison; Kentucky, Laura Clay. "Equal Rights" will be the subject of an address by Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts.

Tomorrow evening a reception to the delegates will be given by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hubbell, at which the members of the Legislature will be given an opoprtunity to meet the eminent suffragists.

One of the questions which is to come up in this convention is the proposed change of time of holding the convention from winter to early in the fall, so that the Southern women will be able to attend the meetings.

Question of Party Affiliations.

Another important question which will be decided is the policy to be pursued in future campaigns with regard to party relations. Members differ as to whether the movement in certain States should be allied to parties or not. In some States parties have declared in favor of the submission of the question to the people, and it is a delicate question to decide how far this should be recognized. Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., will lead in the discussion against party affiliation and Henry B. Blackwell will participate on the other side, holding that as individuals the advocates of suffrage should ally themselves with the party that helps them, while the association should not. This matter will be definitely decided.

The celebration of the Idaho victory will be one of the chief events of the meeting and it will be given most of one evening. Other States are now on the verge of submitting the question to the people. It is now pending in Oklahoma, Oregon, Montana, and one or two other States, with prospects of success, especially in Oklahoma, where Laura M. Johns of the Organization committee is now at work with the Legislature there.

Miss Susan B. Anthony stated today that she expected the meeting in this city to be productive of great good. They would hereafter look to the West rather than to the East for the success of their movement. She said:

West Is More Intelligent.

"The West is a part of the country which will ultimately establish the success of the suffrage movement. It is going to be the work of the Middle West to extend suffrage. First, because the Eastern people are naturally conservative; they dislike anything new and are loath to accept it. Then the percentage of foreigners is larger than in the West, and none other than an English speaking race has yet done anything at all to better the condition of women. Lastly, the Western people are more intelligent. A large part of the settlers in the West come from Eastern families. They are the most enterprising and intelligent children of the East, who are dissatisfied with their lot at home and move West in search of better things. The same enterprise which brought about their exodus from the East will, I believe, lead them in the course of not many years to give women the rights of the ballot-box."

Miss Anthony said that throughout the West there was no opposition to equal suffrage among the best educated people. She said the granting of suffrage in California is only deferred until the next chance. After California will come Nevada, Oregon, Montana, and Washington. In two years, she says, five States will fly the banner.

Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, who is a member of the famous Clay family, says that the South will join the West in this work. She is Chairman of the Southern organization work.

Movement in the South.

"There has been a good deal of misapprehension about the woman suffrage sentiment in the South," said Miss Clay tonight. "I think the South is ready for it. The associations we have had there have sprung up without much help, and they were all started by correspondence. The progress of the movement in the Southern States has been rapid. We have State associations in every State; every one has been organized since 1888 except Missouri, and most of them within five years. The representation from the South in this convention will be small because Southern women do not dare to venture out so far North at this season of the year. They would feel that they were taking their lives in their hands in doing so. The most serious obstacle to woman suffrage in the South is the fear of negro domination. A property as well as an educational qualification for suffrage would be very popular. In fact, after that I think woman suffrage would be readily accepted."

GERMAN WHO ASSAILS FEMALE BEAUTY

He Accepts a Woman's Challenge and Criticises Woman's Proportions—Gist of His Argument.

It has occurred to a disputatious German to repel a woman's attack on manly beauty by a savage onslaught on the present ideals of female comeliness. "The Deterioration of Manly Beauty" is the book in which his sex was assailed, and "Defects of Woman's Beauty" is the title under which Rudolf von Larisch makes his counter assault.

Baron Larisch elevates his book above the common ruck of polemical literature by calling it an "Anthropometrical and Esthetic Study." The dignified title, however, does not prevent him from grappling his problem with strong, knotty, unvarnished German. He agrees with Schopenhauer in his denunciation of those misguided millions who find comeliness in the "undergrown, small-shouldered, big-hipped, and short-legged sex." How much more grateful to the clear eye of art should be the noble proportions of the properly developed man argues the Baron. By numerous measurements, which it is not necessary or fit to give here, he proves to his own satisfaction that geometrically the female form is a failure and that the male form is a success.

Women themselves have shown since the days of Eve in the Garden, the Baron says, that they appreciate their inferiority in this respect. They have concealed their limbs in flowing garments, reaching sometimes to the knee, sometimes to the ankle, sometimes to the feet, but always far enough to hide from man the defects in their proportions. They now not only conceal their proportions to a large extent, he says, but they always seek to alter them, moving their waist up or down with stays, squeezing in their natural figures here and building them out there, and not scorning hoopskirts, bustles, and crinoline in order to make themselves look as little as possible like nature made them. The ballet girl would seem to confound part of the Baron's argument; but he does not yield to this apparent defiance of his logic. He contends that woman dares to expose her defects in tights "only when she summons to her aid the most effective means of benumbing the intellect of man."

The Baron seems to feel that after he has put forth his most forcible arguments and has exhausted his most discriminating criticisms he is still enlisted in a losing fight, for he adds plaintively:

"But most of the men of our times have ceased to perceive the defects of female beauty. Woman has deceived and misled her admirers so many generations with her smooth long gowns that only a few, educated by research and by constant practice in measuring the proportions of the female form, fully clothed, have gained that clear, unbiased view which enables them to appreciate how skillfully woman has carried out the delusion as to her figure."

CALENDAR OF TODAY'S SOCIAL EVENTS

Magee-Roach Wedding, Reception at the Art Institute, and Many Dinners and Dances.

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

Wedding of Miss May Marguerite Magee, No. 323 Belden avenue, to Mr. Frederick Lyon Roach at the Church of Our Savior at 7:30 o'clock p. m., followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Louise B. Stevens, No. 2713 Prairie avenue—A dinner, followed by a dance.

Informal reception at the Art Institute, the occasion of the opening of several exhibits.

Mrs. Fred L. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street—A musicale.

Young Fortnightly competitive exhibit of paintings at the Art Institute from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, No. 124 Rush street—A dinner.

Mrs. George H. High, No. 63 Lake Shore drive—A dance.

Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake Shore drive—A dance.

Reception of the West Virginia Society at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Byrne, No. 1828 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. Ferdinand Peck and the Misses Peck, No. 1826 Michigan avenue—"At home."

Mrs. J. E. Owens and Miss Owens, No. 1806 Michigan avenue—"At home."

Annual reception of the Hyde Park club to members and their wives.

A Tennyson song recital in aid of the benevolent work of the Young People's Society of the Independent Liberal Church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Crawford, No. 109 Pine Grove avenue.

Olio club—Regular meeting at No. 52 Dearborn street at 2 p. m.

Korma club—A dance at Kinsley's.

Loyola club—Meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bremner, No. 240 Loomis street.

Mrs. Thomas Lynas and Miss Lynas, No. 3156 Vernon avenue—"At home" from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Domestic Science Parlor Meeting.

The fourth of the series of parlor meetings now being conducted by the members of the Domestic Science Association will be given at the home of Mrs. S. L. Wood, No. 804 West Monroe street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Liquid foods and drinks will be informally discussed.

IT IS A VAST ARMY.

The Ones Who Are Marching Toward Death and Do Not Realize It.

The official returns of the City of New York show that more than one-third of all deaths are from consumption, pneumonia or grip. When we stop to calmly think over this fact it seems really awful. And yet every case, without exception, started from small beginnings. A cough in the morning; tickling in the throat; a thick, phlegmy discharge; chilliness at night; difficult breathing; a tightness across the chest; these and many more symptoms indicate the presence of that terrible disease which, unless checked, means certain death with long and painful suffering.

In view of such serious and ever-present facts the suggestions and advice of the most eminent physicians are of the greatest value.

Dr. John Gardner, one of the most eminent physicians in London, says: "Science, common sense, Holy Scriptures, and all experience testify to the benefits derived from the use of pure whiskey."

Dr. D. H. Barker says: "I have used and examined Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and find it the best I ever tried."

These truths should serve as a guide for all who feel the approach of consumption, no matter by what path it may come. We do not hesitate to assert that any man or woman who will use Duffy's Pure Malt whiskey according to directions can defy consumption and prolong life with all its blessings.

Guarantee for Booth's "Hyomei"

"All persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, who will say that Hyomei has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th St., New York City. R. T. Booth."

The experience of the past warrants me in giving this guarantee for the future. Hyomei has given universal satisfaction, and has done more than I have claimed for it. It breaks up a cold over night if taken in time. It stops a cough almost instantly. Hyomei is a specific for Bronchitis; it *cures* Catarrh. Booth's Hyomei, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment,

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, $1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on VIRGIL H. CLYMER, General Agent, (Rooms 613-615), 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

KILLS PAIN Quick as an electric flash Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster relieves aching backs, painful kidneys, sore lungs, rheumatism and muscular pains, strains and weakness.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

Obtained Highest Award at World's Fair.

MUS-KIK-KEE-WA-BOO

(Medicine Water.)

This water obtained highest award at the World's Fair over all competitors for the treatment of kidney, bladder, and stomach diseases, and is recommended by many of our best physicians as superior to all others for the treatment of the above diseases.

MUS-KIK-KEE-WA-BOO CO., Room 505 Trude Bldg., 67 Wabash-av.

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DRUNKENNESS

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GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop's, Cincinnati, O.

Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.

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Two Ideal Trips to **JAMAICA.**

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WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands in the Gulf stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day.

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. A Select Military Boarding School. Bishop F. D. Huntington, President. Apply to Colonel Wm. Verbeck, Superintendent.

WATCH THE NEW...

IMPORTERS AND MAN... ALERT FOR ADVA...

Want to Know Just Wh... Into Effect So as to... Importers Will Lay I... of Goods, Manufactu... terials—This Will R... and Worries the Re... agers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. ... Importers and manufactur... the country have begun ... agents here to send them ... estimate as to the time wh... bill is likely to go into ... apparently believe there is ... extra session, that a com... the tariff will be made in ... that the bill will be passed ... present conditions continu... standing reached with som... publicans is carried out.

Taking it for granted, ... new tariff bill containing ... duties considerably increas... ent figures will be passe... urers and importers are ... out when the law will ... so that they may be able ... This is particularly true of ... ufacturers, who have ever ... timing their operations so ... at both ends of the string.

The present intention o... Means committee and gene... makers in Congress is to p... wool. In fact, that is t... foundation stone of the ... To do that it will be nece... tariff on woolen goods to ... the increased cost of the r... woolen manufacturers th... bring in free a large stoc... so that when the tariff go... will be heavily protected ... paid only rock bottom pr... material as long as the st...

On the other hand, the i... goods expect to pile up ... anticipation of advanced ... will be something of a rac... whose interests are mo... nistic. The manufacture... raw wool almost indefin... porters of woolen goods ... extent dependent on que... seasonableness. The effo... to consume time to give th... to make an enormous de... liar to that engineered by ...

In other lines of busine... true, and the drug men, ... tery men, silk importer... their agents here talking ... Congress for the purpo... just how long it will be b... of duty go into effect. It ... of some of the more sa... Congress, and notably ... have been closely affiliat... dent-elect, that a tariff ... through not later than J... predicting even a month ...

The program outlined ... Means committee has be... entire during the presen... extra session called ab... March, and as soon as th... organized introduce the ... The Republicans will ge... debate, but will give u... to the Democrats, so a... applying the gag rule. ... under favorable circum... bill can be passed by the ... to the Senate some time ... 15th of April.

Then the sanguine on... months would be ampl... through the Senate and ... be a pretty good guess ... operations under the ... that Maj. McKinley has ... to see the era of pro... tective tariff law inaugu... The investigations of th... who have been looking ... the interests of the bus... cerned do not seem to ... great speed, and the ... in some quarters that th... in all probability nece... gress here all summe... would be the more likel... operative.

The situation is some... which prevailed during ... Wilson law. An extra ... called to repeal the She... this was taken advanta... cratic managers to hol... draft their law. The r... introduced in the Hous... Ways and Means comm... In spite of the applicat... and much to the disgus... who wished still further ... passed the House Feb. ... The following day it... Finance committee of ... bered in that body u... it was reported to ... amendments and imm... comatose condition ow... tion of Gorman, Brice, ... Pherson, and the oth... Democratic Senatorial ... entirely, and particula... trust an opportunity to... by piling up a stock of ... was therefore held in ... combine was perfecti... from March 20 until Ma...

From that time on ... the exclusive order of b... being debated daily, an... expedition the manag... pass it until July 3, a ... months after active w... Democrats had a bare ... ate, which is someth... will not enjoy, and th... came only from their ... were from Feb. 2 to J... which they were comm... platform. Then follow... ment between the Hou... was concluded Aug. 13 ... surrender of the House...

President Cleveland ... bill and it became a la... later, or Oct. 28, 1894. ... of the tariff bill was b... session, it will be se... required about a year ... gress. It was five m... alone, and it took two ... after all the committ... had been passed to ... at all.

In the present cas... rality in the Senat... constant dictation ... Republicans and Pop... balance of power, and ... the slow progress of t... them in the face, me... shuddering at the pros... summer session in W... importers and man... begun to take me... operation of the ne... they will have ampl... passes the House to p... lower rates while the ... Senate. The balance ... delicate and so easily ... Democratic or indepe... easily be reached by ... interests and induc... until such time as ... word.

The result, of cou... diminution in the r... passage of the law. ... the advance stocks ... disagreeable feature ... Republican manager... have been unable to ... they can prevent m... porters from makin... the operation of the...

The chief of the ... of the Agricultura... of a circular from ... London, giving the ... and sheep received ... during the year 1896, ... prices realized theref... of cattle received fro...

WATCH THE NEW TARIFF

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS ALERT FOR ADVANTAGE.

Want to Know Just When It Will Go Into Effect So as to Profit by It—Importers Will Lay In Large Stocks of Goods, Manufacturers Raw Materials—This Will Reduce Revenues and Worries the Republican Managers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Importers and manufacturers from all over the country have begun to instruct their agents here to send them some sort of an estimate as to the time when the new tariff bill is likely to go into operation. They apparently believe there is certain to be an extra session, that a complete revision of the tariff will be made in the House, and that the bill will be passed by the Senate if present conditions continue and the understanding reached with some of the silver Republicans is carried out.

Taking it for granted, therefore, that a new tariff bill containing, on the whole, duties considerably increased above the present figures will be passed, the manufacturers and importers are exercised to find out when the law will go into operation so that they may be able to prepare for it. This is particularly true of the woolen manufacturers, who have everything to gain by timing their operations so as to make money at both ends of the string.

The present intention of the Ways and Means committee and generally of the tariff-makers in Congress is to put a tariff on raw wool. In fact, that is to be almost the foundation stone of the new customs law. To do that it will be necessary to raise the tariff on woolen goods to correspond with the increased cost of the raw material. The woolen manufacturers therefore desire to bring in free a large stock of foreign wool, so that when the tariff goes into effect they will be heavily protected and still will have paid only rock bottom prices for their raw material as long as the stock lasts.

* * *

On the other hand, the importers of woolen goods expect to pile up a large stock in anticipation of advanced duties, and there will be something of a race between the two whose interests are more or less antagonistic. The manufacturers can keep their raw wool almost indefinitely, but the importers of woolen goods are to a certain extent dependent on questions of style and seasonableness. The effort of both will be to consume time to give them an opportunity to make an enormous deal, something similar to that engineered by the sugar men.

In other lines of business the same thing is true, and the drug men, bottle dealers, pottery men, silk importers, and others have their agents here talking with members of Congress for the purpose of figuring out just how long it will be before the new rates of duty go into effect. It has been the theory of some of the more sanguine members of Congress, and notably some of those who have been closely affiliated with the President-elect, that a tariff bill can be rushed through not later than July 1, and some are predicting even a month before that time.

* * *

The program outlined by the Ways and Means committee has been to draft the bill entire during the present session, have the extra session called about the middle of March, and as soon as the House is partially organized introduce the completed measure. The Republicans will generally refrain from debate, but will give up most of the time to the Democrats, so as to prevent a cry of applying the gag rule. It is figured out that under favorable circumstances the tariff bill can be passed by the House and sent over to the Senate some time between the 1st and 15th of April.

Then the sanguine ones claim that three months would be ample time to carry it through the Senate and that July 1 would be a pretty good guess for the beginning of operations under the new law. It is said that Maj. McKinley has a sentimental desire to see the era of prosperity under a protective tariff law inaugurated the 4th of July. The investigations of the legislative experts who have been looking into the matter in the interests of the business-men most concerned do not seem to bear out this idea of great speed, and the opinion is expressed in some quarters that the new tariff law will in all probability necessitate holding Congress here all summer, and that Sept 1 would be the more likely date for making it operative.

* * *

The situation is somewhat similar to that which prevailed during the passage of the Wilson law. An extra session had been called to repeal the Sherman silver act and this was taken advantage of by the Democratic managers to hold tariff hearings and draft their law. The result was that it was introduced in the House complete from the Ways and Means committee Dec. 19, 1893. In spite of the application of whip and spur and much to the disgust of the Republicans, who wished still further debate, the measure passed the House Feb. 1, 1894.

The following day it was referred to the Finance committee of the Senate and slumbered in that body until March 20. Then it was reported to the Senate with amendments and immediately fell into a comatose condition owing to the determination of Gorman, Brice, Smith, Camden, McPherson, and the other members of the Democratic Senatorial combine to recast it entirely, and particularly to give the sugar trust an opportunity to make untold millions by piling up a stock of raw sugar. The bill was therefore held in abeyance while the combine was perfecting its arrangements from March 20 until May 7.

* * *

From that time on it was practically the exclusive order of business in the Senate, being debated daily, and yet with the utmost expedition the managers were not able to pass it until July 3, a period of nearly two months after active work was begun. The Democrats had a bare majority in the Senate, which is something the Republicans will not enjoy, and the disturbing element came only from their own party, yet they were from Feb. 2 to July 3 passing a bill to which they were committed by their party platform. Then followed the long disagreement between the House and Senate, which was concluded Aug. 13 by the unconditional surrender of the House.

President Cleveland declined to sign the bill and it became a law ten legislative days later, or Oct. 28, 1894. As the construction of the tariff bill was begun during the extra session, it will be seen that the measure required about a year to get through Congress. It was five months in the Senate alone, and it took two months of hard work after all the committee's combine stages had been passed to get it through the Senate at all.

* * *

In the present case the Republican plurality in the Senate will be subjected to constant dictation on the part of the silver Republicans and Populists, who hold the balance of power, and for this reason, with the slow progress of the Wilson bill staring them in the face, members of Congress are shuddering at the prospect of a long, dreary summer session in Washington, while the importers and manufacturers have already begun to take measures to anticipate the operation of the new law on the theory that they will have ample time after the bill passes the House to pack in material at the lower rates while the measure is still in the Senate. The balance of power there is so delicate and so easily disturbed that a few Democratic or independent members could easily be reached by powerful mercantile interests and induced to hang up the bill until such time as their employers pass the word.

The result, of course, will be an immediate diminution in the revenue following upon the passage of the law, which will continue until the advance stocks are exhausted. It is this disagreeable feature which is worrying the Republican managers, and thus far they have been unable to see any way by which they can prevent manufacturers and importers from making large profits through the operation of the advance duty.

* * *

The chief of the bureau of animal industry of the Agricultural Department is in receipt of a circular from a commission agent of London, giving the total number of cattle and sheep received at Deptford, England, during the year 1896, and also the average prices realized therefor. The total number of cattle received from three sections were as follows, with the average price in pennies per pound:

Countries.	Cattle—Total number shown.	Cattle—Average price per lb.	Sheep—Total number shown.	Sheep—Average price per lb.
United States	146,983	5.13	19,597	5.21
South America	42,192	4.26	234,028	5.36
Canada	26,873	4.74	36,255	5.20
Totals	216,650	....	289,880	....

Continuously throughout the year United States cattle have commanded the highest prices. The lowest prices received for cattle from the United States were considerably higher than the highest prices for South American. In the case of sheep the first place is held by South America.

* * *

Senator George of Mississippi, who has been dangerously ill with heart trouble at Garfield Hospital, passed a comfortable night, and his physician, Dr. Bermann, said today that he had hope of his rallying from the present attack. It is not likely, however, that he will ever return to his desk at the Capitol.

* * *

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House today voted unanimously to report the resolution introduced by Representative Smith of Michigan calling on the State Department for information upon the present status of the treaty by which the United States and Great Britain are restrained from building or maintaining war vessels on the great lakes. In connection with the resolution Mr. Smith read a letter written by President Cleveland to Secretary Herbert in 1895. In the letter the President says that while the treaty imposes hardships on the United States it must be strictly observed.

* * *

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—C. E. Dingle, Woodland, Cal.; Z. T. Carroll, Rolfe, Ia.; John H. Kuehl, Charter Oak, Ia.; John Henning, Emporia, Kas.; William W. Helm, Newport, Ky.; Joshua H. Alexander, Troy, Mo.

* * *

In the course of a speech on Cuba in the Senate today Senator Turpie denounced Gen. Weyler as the "Herod of Havana" and as "This indescribably diminutive reptile."

* * *

From a member of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned today that there was slight probability of the passage of the general arbitration treaty at the present session. It was stated that at the meeting this morning, which was more or less informal, the subject was talked over in all its bearings. It was decided that until some definite information could be obtained as to the alleged intrigues of Great Britain to prevent this country controlling the Nicaraguan Canal, as to whether the Hawaiian Islands annexation project was possible, and, further, how interference with Cuba and the continuance of the Venezuelan negotiations would be materially affected by the new treaty, it would be in every way unwise to confirm it.

The member of the committee said that so far as he could learn every member of the Senate was in favor of the general principles of arbitration and of avoiding war, but they were far from being satisfied that the treaty as drawn up would work in a satisfactory manner, and particularly whether it safeguarded American interests. Attention was called to the fact particularly that the Venezuelan arbitration treaty had not yet been adopted by the South American republic. It was shown that British intrigues there might prevent its adoption entirely. Then, if the general arbitration treaty had in the meantime been agreed to by the United States, this country would be barred from further interference in the Venezuelan matter at all.

* * *

In fact, there is a suspicion abroad in the Senate that this is the very plot upon which British diplomatists are now engaged. It is said that they wish first of all to prevent a report of the Venezuelan Commission, then to have the arbitration treaty passed by the Senate, and then to incite opposition in Venezuela so that the Venezuelan treaty may fail, and thus the settlement of the boundary question in South America would be left for a new tribunal composed equally of judges from Great Britain and the United States, who, of course, would never agree, but who could be depended upon to keep the Venezuelan question in the air for a generation or two until the thrifty British colonists had extended their possessions so far as to give them a color of title to the gold fields and other desirable possessions along the Orinoco.

* * *

In the Senate today eulogies were delivered on the late ex-Speaker Crisp. A number of Mr. Crisp's old associates in the House came over for the exercises. His son, and successor in Congress, Charles R. Crisp, also was present. Mr. Gordon of Georgia, after reviewing Mr. Crisp's busy and successful career, said his life was "a sermon, a psalm, an inspiration; his death a bereavement to society, to the State, and to the republic." The other Senators delivering eulogies were: Gallinger, Gorman, Berry, Mills, Carter, Daniel, and Bacon.

CLEVELAND'S ORDERS ON FORECLOSURE

His Letter to the Attorney-General Regarding the Pacific Railroads Is Sent to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Attorney-General today sent an answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry of Jan. 23 regarding the Pacific railroads. The main facts have been published heretofore.

A letter from the President under authority of which the agreement with the Reorganization committee was made and foreclosure proceedings commenced and copies of the correspondence which embodies the agreement are included in the report. The President's letter recites that the Pacific railroad adjustment bill has been defeated in the House. He says in the case of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads a default in the payment of their indebtedness has occurred and suits have been commenced for the foreclosure of the lien, which is paramount to the lien and security. He directs the Attorney-General, pursuant to the act of Congress—after taking such precautions and perfecting such arrangements as are possible to assure as far as practicable the payment of their indebtedness to the government as a result of the suits now pending or others to be instituted—to take such proceedings in the courts as shall be needful to protect and defend the rights and interests of the United States in respect of such indebtedness, and to take steps to foreclose the mortgages or liens upon the property of these railroad companies.

In the case of the other aided Pacific railroads, as to which no foreclosure suits are pending, a different situation, the letter says, is presented, which requires further consideration before deciding the course to be taken by the government.

CLEVELAND SEES LILIUOKALANI.

Receives the Ex-Queen Cordially, but They Do Not Mention the Subject of Restoration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—President Cleveland received a visit this afternoon from ex-Queen Liliuokalani at the White House. The reception was arranged for earlier in the day. The President named 3 o'clock as the most convenient hour.

The President greeted the ex-Queen in the most kindly fashion, expressing pleasure at her call and stating that he should have felt disappointed had she refrained from making him a visit while she was in Washington. The President and Liliuokalani chatted with evident interest on both sides for twenty minutes. The ex-Queen asked for Mrs. Cleveland and the President responded that she would be glad to see his visitor, but a messenger sent to Mrs. Cleveland returned with the news that Mrs. Cleveland had gone out walking.

Liliuokalani, in behalf the Hawaiian race, thanked the President for his action in withdrawing the annexation treaty which was pending four years ago. Not one word was said about "restoration."

Snow Race Today.

Eighteen entries have been received for the Sheridan drive snow race this afternoon. They are: Nigger, Unknown, Topsy D., Midnight, Copper Bill, Sorrel Dan, Skylark, Tottie Wilkes, Franklin G., Hustler, Australian, Albert E., Little Wonder, Black Blondin, Frank K., and Prince Albert. The race will start at 2 o'clock.

The exhibit at the Cycle Show of the Racycle still holds the attention of admiring crowds. A great feature of this exhibit is a crank hanger many times the normal size, showing the ball-bearings through a glass made by the Miami Cycle company.

WANT SHOW IN THE FALL

MANY MANUFACTURERS DESIRE TO CHANGE DATE OF CYCLE SHOW.

Is Held Too Late in the Season to Serve the Best Business Interests, They Assert—Some Action May Be Taken in the Matter—Cycling Clubs Attend at the Coliseum, the Illinois, Bankers' Athletic, and Garden City Cycling Clubs Being Present.

Among a large number of the smaller firms in the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers there is a feeling against holding the annual cycle show at so late a date in the winter as January. They argue the show should be held in December at the latest, as they all have their models for the coming year out by that time. Another reason given is that the larger firms have established lines of agents with whom they place their stock early in the season, and their attendance at the show is simply a matter of form, while it is a business proposition to some of the smaller members.

The Cycle Board of Trade has undergone a reorganization which permits each member to hold no more than five shares of stock, and this takes the control of the body out of the hands of the larger firms, which at first had a firm grip on the management and had the entire say of when and where the show should be held. As a result of this feeling there may be some definite action taken in regard to the date of next year's show.

The cold weather of yesterday had a perceptible influence in keeping people at home, for the crowd was a slim one which visited the show, but was even larger at that than the management expected. The big building, however, was a comfortable place to be in, for the great tunnels kept pouring volumes of hot air into the Coliseum, which kept it so warm that wraps were not needed.

Cycling Club Nights.

Last night was dedicated to the Illinois Cycling club, whose members turned out in force decked with cardinal and gold ribbons, the colors of the club; the tricolored star of the Bankers' Athletic club was in evidence all over the building, and a few of the members of the Garden City Cycling club were present.

Bellringers, a cornet soloist, a vocalist, Phinney's Band, and other musical entertainments interested the crowd during the day, and the demonstrations given by some of the firms of new inventions of the bicycle of 1897 served to pass the time pleasantly.

One of the interesting novelties on exhibition is the Schluer separable tandem. The machine is so constructed that it can be used as a tandem or single wheel by taking out the central sprocket and handlebar with the connecting tubing, the front and rear portions of the machine being easily united into a single bicycle. The attachment is well planned and is easily adjusted without any danger of the whole arrangement getting out of order.

The problem of a chainless wheel is claimed to be solved in a machine exhibited in Spalding's booth. Its weight is twenty-six pounds and there is no increase of tread, which is five inches over all. What takes the place of a chain is a system of bevel gears, the front gears transmitting the power to the rear wheel by a connecting rod which runs through the right-hand rear frame tube, making the gearing dirt proof. The entire force is placed on the pedal, and comes into direct and instant use, there being no loss of power.

From an actual test made with the chain wheel that had been ridden 8,000 miles and a chainless wheel that had been ridden the same distance, it is said it has been demonstrated that the wear and tear upon the sprocket and chain was far greater than upon the wheels and rods of the chainless machine. The last record for twenty-four hours made by Riviere, the French rider, was made on a chainless wheel.

St. Louis Firms Represented.

Twenty-five members of the St. Louis Cycle Board of Trade visited the Coliseum yesterday. They wore jack rabbit ears and blue ribbons and with this unique decoration were easily recognizable. They spent the whole day at the show and examined everything carefully and expressed their admiration of it freely. All the leading cycle dealers of St. Louis are included in the organization, and the party yesterday was headed by President R. L. Hill, First Vice-President C. M. Sanders, Treasurer A. L. Jordan, and Secretary John McCargo. The visitors are interested in the movement, which, started a short time ago, to organize a National Cycle Dealers' Association, which should have a little wider scope in local affairs than does the National Board of Trade, which includes only manufacturers.

There were a large number of agents in attendance yesterday, and the manufacturers expressed themselves as satisfied with the business outlook for the week. Every day will be given over to the agents until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Booths Ready.

Nearly every booth was in readiness yesterday afternoon when the doors were opened to admit spectators, but there were a few whose goods had been delayed in transportation. By night, however, every one had received his consignment of wheels and sundries, and the show will open today with everything in place.

Considerable comment was made about the "blind pigs," which it was asserted were in operation in the neighborhood of the Coliseum, and the police were ordered to hunt for them and close all which could be discovered. The bar in the building was closed also.

The annual cycle show has developed into a sort of nucleus for the circuit chasers for the last two or three years. There are not so many of them present thus far this season, but many are expected. And, in regard to this particular fact, arrangements are being quietly discussed for race meets the coming year and for the national circuit. This will start in California in March, and from that time on racing will be lively, and from the discussions now going on there promises to be a season of unusual activity among cycle racers this summer. Race meet promoters are doing missionary work around the building in regard to Inter-State and State circuits, and are endeavoring to gain an idea of the sentiment which prevails in regard to such a plan among the merchants.

Gus Steele, who is the youngest bicycle merchant at the show, and who has ridden some creditable races, announces his intention to retire from the track.

Patee's 1898 Model.

Chief Consul Patee of the Illinois Division of the League of American Wheelmen is a hustler. He is about to put out a model for an 1898 bicycle, and hopes to be able to exhibit it at the show this week. After surveying the 1897 models Mr. Patee thinks he has gathered all the information necessary to put out the next year's design. He is one of those who are in favor of having the show earlier in the year, and says any manufacturer, if he so desired, could have his new models out in August, as two or three months is long enough to test a wheel.

League politics is having its share of attention at the cycle show, and there seems to be an unusual amount of interest in the coming national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen to be held in Albany next month. W. A. Connolly seems to be a favorite among the members who are in attendance at the show, and the vote of the Western States is looked upon as the strongest factor in the meeting.

The concerts given by the band in the Coliseum will be continued today with the following program:

AFTERNOON—PART I.

March—Cuba Libre ..... Weldon
Dedicated to the Cuban patriots.
Overture—"Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Piccolo Solo—Selected ..... Anton Peterson
Grand Fantasia—"Maritana" ..... Arr. by Nappy
Descriptive—Passing the Cotton Fields. H. L. Clark

PART II.

March—Cycle Show ..... Frederick Phinney
Waltz Movement—Flirtation ..... Steck
(a) "Sweet and ..... Barnby
(b) "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" ..... Weldon
Overture of American Airs ..... Meyrelles

EVENING—PART I.

March—Gate City ..... Weldon
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
[a] Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni
[b] Evening Prayer ..... Reinecke
Grand Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home."

PART II.

March—Cycle Show ..... Frederick Phinney
Largo ..... Handel
Waltz—"Tausend und Eine Nacht" ..... Strauss
Rastus on Parade ..... Mills
Introducing solos for trombones.
Overture—Ten Minutes with the Minstrels ..... Arr. by Greissinger

Tonight the Lake Cycling club, Englewood Wheelmen, and Thistle Cycling club are scheduled to attend.

The strike of the electrical workers was declared off yesterday, all the difficulties having been satisfactorily settled.

COOK COUNTY WHEELMEN'S ROAD RACE

Plan to Hold a Big Event on Some Date Before Decoration Day—Two Courses Under Consideration.

There probably will be two big road races this spring instead of one, as has been the usual plan. Last year a number of cycling clubs which for some reason were not members of the Associated Cycling clubs organized themselves into the Cook County Wheelmen's Association. The Ways and Means committee of this association will report next Thursday night in favor of holding a road race some time before Decoration day, which for a number of years has been the date on which the Chicago road race was held. This date has always proved to be early enough, as the roads were not always in the best of condition at that time. The selection of a course will be left to the vote of the organization, and two will be suggested. One of these is known as the Blue Island course. It starts at Western avenue, in Blue Island, and extends north to Garfield boulevard, thence east to Halsted street. The other course is the familiar Hinsdale course, which was discussed previous to the road race last spring.

FITZSIMMONS BEGINS HIS TRAINING.

Will Take a Daily Spin Through Central Park Until He Is Notified by Stuart.

New York, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Robert Fitzsimmons today began active training for his bout with J. J. Corbett on March 17. Up to date the champion has done nothing heavier than the playing of an occasional game of pool at the Bartholdi, but from now until he starts for the battle-ground he will take a daily run from his hotel up and around Central Park and back, following this with a sponge bath and rub down. On Feb. 17 he will be notified by "Dan" Stuart of the location of the battle-ground, and will go at once to the spot and complete his training. While the knuckles which he injured on Sharkey's head are nearly well, yet Fitzsimmons is very careful of them and will not use them in bag punching till the last few weeks. Fitzsimmons never looked more rugged than he does at the present time. He has little to say about the outcome of the bout, but to all suggestions that Corbett's great cleverness and strength will prevail, the champion simply shows his white and solid looking teeth in a significant smile.

Although Corbett will no doubt be the favorite, there are a great many good judges in this vicinity who pick Fitzsimmons to win. A strong admirer of Corbett announced his belief that the former champion was much more clever than Fitzsimmons and would win on that account, whereupon a supporter of "Lanky Bob" queried:

"Will you kindly tell me when, where, and how Corbett has proven that he is more scientific and clever than Fitzsimmons?"

The Corbett man thought it was proven by Corbett's style in the ring.

"Style in the ring cuts no figure," said the adherent of Fitzsimmons. "Corbett, except in the case of 146-pound Charlie Mitchell, has whipped his opponents by cautious, long distance sparring, the Californian relying on superior physical condition to tire out his antagonist. This was especially true of his contest with Sullivan. No one denies that shows good head work and cleverness on the part of Corbett. Fitzsimmons has gone into the ring with clever boxers like Hall, Choynski, Creedon, and Maher, and by the most scientific kind of work has laid them low in from one to five rounds. Now I claim that a boxer who disposes of very clever men in such short order is entitled to more credit than the boxer who takes from twenty-one to twenty-seven rounds in which to dispose of men of the same caliber. And again, I think it will not be denied that the men whom Fitzsimmons has vanquished would not be apt to be settled in a few rounds by a man who knows nothing except how to hit. Fitzsimmons is not only a terrific hitter with both hands, but also a strategist, as will be discovered on St. Patrick's day."

The Corbett man was not convinced, but he seemed to have received some information on which to reflect.

CORBETT TRAINS AT THE C. A. A.

Boxes with Dr. Pine, Plays Handball and Racquets, and Finishes His Work with a Mile Run.

James J. Corbett spent yesterday afternoon at the Chicago Athletic Association as the guest of Dr. M. B. Pine. For two hours and a half these two and McVey, the champion's side partner, went through a course of hard exercise in the various rooms of the house.

F. W. Stone, the athletic manager of the club, is enthusiastic about the form and condition of the man with the famous pompadour.

"The stories I have heard led me to expect a man partly broken in health," he said, "but Corbett could not be better than he is now. In his boxing he shows his old time speed and quickness. He is as agile as a cat and as shifty as I ever saw a man. When he wishes to crowd things his arms move like lightning. The men who are backing his opponent because Corbett is a sick man are going to be disappointed."

The first thing which the trio did when they came to the club-house at 2 o'clock was to go up to the gymnasium and strip for boxing. Then for thirty minutes Corbett worked like a horse, boxing rounds alternately with Dr. Pine and McVey. The affair was not the hippodrome work with which the auditors of "A Naval Cadet" are amused, but every contestant paid and received good blows.

There was a little rest after the sparring before McVey and Corbett tumbled around on the mat in a wrestling bout. For more than twenty minutes this most violent of exercises was indulged in and then the athletes went up to the racquet and tennis courts.

Corbett is a great admirer of handball and proved himself an adept at it. Racquets, in which a bat is used instead of the open hand, is twice as fast a game as the former, and brings into use all the agility that a man possesses. Forty minutes were spent in this and the tennis court.

The last exercise of the afternoon was a stiff mile on the running track. Six minutes was about the pace set for all but the last lap, which the pugilist made at a four-minute rate.

Two men attended Corbett in the bath. A warm bath and cold shower was followed by an alcohol rub and a thorough massage. It was after 4 when all was over and the champion's carriage took him back to his hotel.

There were no games of handball at McGurn's court, as was expected, and a crowd of men, who gathered to try the skill of Corbett, were disappointed. Several of the best players in the city are anxious to get a game or two and Corbett will not have to go begging for contestants.

CHICAGO CURLERS WIN ONE GAME

Visit Washington Park Club and Take Their Adversaries Into Camp Easily—Matches at Wanderers' Rinks.

Two rinks from the Chicago Curling club visited the Washington Park club-house last night and afforded the home players their first chance at a match game. Against such experienced opponents it was not to be expected that the club men would win, but on one rink they made a remarkably good fight. On the other rink the ice was brittle and uneven, making obstacles which it was hard for the novices to overcome. The play of the home teams was good for the amount of practice they have had, and the representatives of the Skaters' club will have a hard battle when they meet them on Wednesday night. The Chicagos won by twenty points.

Two good games were played yesterday afternoon by members of the Chicago Curling club at the Wanderers' rinks. Capt. Stagg, the venerable skip, was badly trounced by J. Patterson, and Wood defeated W. Nelson.

New Athletic Club Incorporated.

Among the new organizations incorporated at Springfield yesterday was the Sons of St. George Athletic Association. The purpose of the association is to encourage athletic exercise and other pastimes among persons of English birth or parentage. The incorporators are George W. Garside, William Turner, Marshall J. Curtis, Edward D. Williams, and Henry J. Richards.

Kansas City Gets Abbey.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—Manager J. H. Manning of the Blues has signed Bert Abbey, the Brooklyn pitcher, for next season. This is considered a star catch for the Blues. Their only weak place has been in the box.

BATTLE GROUND IN VIEW

BILL INTRODUCED IN NEVADA ASSEMBLY FAVORING PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Little Opposition to the Measure and Petitions in Its Favor Are Circulated—Stuart, at the Invitation of Citizens of Reno, Virginia City, and Carson, Looked Over the Ground and, It Is Said, Agreed to Go There if Laws Permitted.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—An assembly bill was introduced today and referred to the Committee on Public Morals for governing glove contests, and provides that they may be brought off in Nevada in an inclosure, without molestation from municipal authorities, providing that no gloves lighter than four ounces be used. Both participants must have been examined and pronounced sound by two resident physicians, no intoxicating liquors to be sold on the premises, and a license of $250 must be paid, of which three-fourths is to go to the county in which the contest occurs, and the rest to the State. The license is to be issued by the Sheriff of the county.

The bill was read the first time, and the second time by title, and referred to the committee which is expected to report tomorrow.

If this bill is made a law Corbett and Fitzsimmons will battle here without a doubt.

Some time ago many prominent businessmen of Reno, Virginia City, and Carson endeavored to get Dan Stuart to bring off that contest in this State, and in fact induced him to come and look over the ground. He was well pleased and it is understood he promised to bring the big fight here if the laws could be amended to permit.

There is little or no opposition to the bill here. The local press is unanimous in favor of its passage, saying the proposed license will effectually prevent "pugs" and "sure-thing" men from holding contests, and will assure only big contests. The bill has a good show of passing.

A petition has been in circulation in this and other Nevada cities which asks that such a law be passed. It has received many signatures. On the whole the outlook is considered favorable for the residents of the silver State seeing the big fight.

EVERHARDT-MATTHEWS FIGHT A DRAW

In a Fifteen-Round Battle at New York Neither Is Able to Win Out.

New York, Jan. 25.—Jack Everhardt of New Orleans and Matt Matthews of Brooklyn fought a fifteen-round draw at the Union Park Athletic club tonight. Matthews had a longer reach, but Everhardt was decidedly the heavier by five to seven pounds.

Jack's left hand was injured in the seventh round, and he saved it during the remainder of the fight. Matthews made an excellent showing.

Charley White and Casper Leon seconded Matthews, and the New Orleans man had Jim Mason, Harry Blake, and "Al" Chandler behind him.

HARVARD WANTS GAMES WITH YALE.

Majority of Students Desire Track and Baseball Matches Even if No Boat Race Is Arranged.

New York, Jan. 25.—A special to the Herald from Cambridge, Mass., says:

The majority of students, including the most influential baseball and track men of Harvard, have decided that baseball and track games are desirable with Yale even without a boat race and that it would be no backing down on Harvard's part to arrange these games, leaving the race until 1898, when the present difficulties for arranging the same shall have all been removed.

An end of the negotiations will be no less a relief to Cambridge than it doubtless will be to Yale. In a few days the Athletic committee will make an announcement of the negotiations this winter.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 25.—Weather cold; track fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Strathreel, 100 pounds (T. Burns), 15 to 1, won; Alamo, 112 (Gatewood), 16 to 5, second; P. Q. Ban, 110 (Campbell), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Miss Bowett, Hailstone, Woodlake, Onaretto, Kitterne, and Mollie B. also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Cannonade, 111 pounds (Walker), 10 to 1, won; Senator Penrose, 95 (Everett), 15 to 1, second; Nannie L.'s Sister, 108 (Morse), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¾. Squire Killam, Kuina, Pop Dixon, Little Buck, Parmesan, Miss Miles, and Gioja also ran.

Third race, purse, 1 mile and 20 yards—Fasir, 106 pounds (Scherrer), 3 to 1, won; Terra Archer, 109 (C. Reiff), 18 to 5, second; Booze, 109 (J. Hill), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:45. Springtime, Paskola, Davezac, and Little Billy also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Grayling, 91 pounds (T. Burns), 4 to 5, won; Marquise, 97 (C. Reiff), 7 to 2, second; Lonely, 97 (Dorsey), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾. Sir John, Robert Latta, and Linnette also ran. Marquise, 4 to 5 place.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Judge Bullock, 97 pounds (A. Barrett), 3 to 1, won; Pirlee, 94 (Peyton), 5 to 1, second; Ida Wagner, 92 (J. Weber), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Renaud, Lord Willowbrook, Rover, Tetranet, Mary Nance, Test, Jim Maddox, Isaie O., and Chulu also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Samson, 103 pounds (Morse), 5 to 2, won; Elano, 107 (Hart), 5 to 2, second; Amber Glints, 101 (Warren), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Skyblue, Little Tom, Pryania, Tenochtitlan, Helen H. II., Text, and John Dunn also ran. Elano, even place.

Palmer Defeats Stanton.

London, Jan. 25.—Before the National Sporting club there was a twenty-round fight tonight between "Pedlar" Palmer and Ernie Stanton for a purse of £1,100. Palmer won in the fifteenth round, knocking out his adversary. In the fifteen-round fight between Pat Daily and The Picaninny the former won in the fourteenth round.

HANGS HIMSELF AT THE HOTEL GRACE

Theodore I. Benham, 60 Years Old, Commits Suicide, Supposably Because of Poverty.

Theodore I. Benham committed suicide yesterday morning in his room at the Hotel Grace by hanging himself to a bedpost. The suicide had taken his silk muffler and, after tying it around the bedpost, put it around his neck and then threw himself forward on his knees until he strangled to death.

Benham was about 60 years old and it is understood he was at one time a traveling salesman for the Hoffman Publishing company of Minneapolis. He registered at the Grace Hotel a week ago last Wednesday. From pawn tickets found in his possession it is thought he had made frequent trips to pawnbrokers to raise money enough to live on.

A CHARACTER.

Here's to the man proud of his wealth,
But careful of his tin;
He often blows about his dust,
But never blows it in.
—Cincinnati Tribune.

We wish we could make everybody believe that promptness is prevention; that there should be no delay when you are losing flesh and when you are pale, especially if a cough be present. The continued use of Scott's Emulsion in the early stages of lung affections does prevent the development of Consumption. Your doctor will tell you this is true and we state it without wishing to make any false claims or false promises. Free book tells more on the subject.

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We Make Wheels, Too!
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The Wheel that carried E. N. Roth of Chicago in one year
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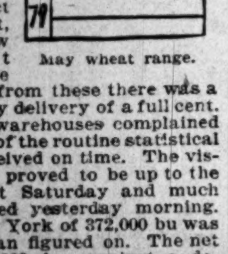
RATES ON CARGOES SOLD FOR SPRING SHIPMENT REDUCED.

Competition Met by the Regular Agents—Wheat Trade Dull and Dragging—Private Wire Service Is Not Good—Bullish Statistics Are Ignored—The Government Estimates Make the Wheat Yield Less than Expected—Street Produce Prices.

Today will witness a big tumble in insurance rates on grain stored in vessels for the winter to be shipped to Buffalo in the spring. All the lines representing companies that insure grain will make a rate of 65c per $100. This is a flat reduction of 85c per $100. The step is taken by the vessel lines to meet competition from the British, Foreign, and Marine Insurance company. This company has been a disturbing factor in marine insurance circles for some time. Until this year it has not made much effort to secure winter business where the hazard is great. It, with other companies associated with it, demoralized rates from Duluth last year. About three weeks ago it entered the local field and has written lines on at least three cargoes. Local shippers, with a few exceptions, are inclined to discriminate against the company, or, rather, to favor the other marine companies, but with the present narrow margins on business the reduction in insurance rate on "A No. 1" vessels is so great that it could not be ignored. The agent representing the British, Foreign and Marine and the Insurance company of North America has been trying to secure business on a 65c basis. The vessel agents do not fancy having an insurance concern doing business within their bailiwick and not through them. It has come to be the custom that the insurance should pass through the same hands as the freight charges. Consequently when it was discovered that this foreign concern was cutting the rate the vessel agents made arrangements with their own companies to meet the competition and not allow any great share of the business to be gobbled by the foreign people. It had been the intention of the regular lines to reduce the rate to 80c Feb. 1 and the reduction to 65c from now till the opening of navigation, when the risk on the grain will end with its delivery at Buffalo, will not make a great difference with the insurance companies. With the narrow shipping margin of profit, however, it will be of importance to shippers.

Cold Weather Against Business.

Conditions combined to make yesterday's wheat market one of the dullest in the recent history of the trade. There were only a few brokers in the pit at the opening of the market and orders to sell or buy were extremely scarce. In the first place the wires were not working satisfactorily and commission-houses had difficulty in reaching their correspondents in the Northwest and Southwest. The extremely cold weather tended to check any local enthusiasm and the forthcoming government report, which has been the subject of so much comment, tended to narrow speculation. Best prices were made at the opening and from these there was a steady decline of May delivery of a full cent. While the private warehouses complained of their service most of the routine statistical information was received on time. The visible supply decrease proved to be up to the estimates made last Saturday and much higher than expected yesterday morning. The decrease at New York of 372,000 bu was considerably less than figured on. The net decrease was 1,164,000 bu, against a decrease a year ago of 478,000 bu. The quantity of wheat on passage decreased 320,000 bu and the English visible decreased 249,000 bu. Clearances were equivalent to 155,000 bu in wheat and flour, against 255,000 bu received at primary points. Cables were easy and exporters were unable to draw bids from the other side. The first official Liverpool cable quoted futures dull, but unchanged. Later private advices gave a decline of ½d, and the closing public cable quoted a decline of ¼d. Paris and Berlin were a fraction higher, while Antwerp was unchanged. The general belief and understanding that an open rate on export wheat to the seaboard of 15c would be made public today had no particular effect.



May wheat range.

Statistical Announcements Bullish.

Northwestern receipts of wheat were 185 cars, against 313 a week ago and 723 a year ago. It is expected that the storm will interfere with the movement of Northwestern wheat during the next week. World's shipments to the importing countries of Europe last week were 4,508,000 bu, against 4,132,000 the previous week and 5,441,000 bu the same week last year. Local receipts were 33 cars, with a liberal out-inspection of 147,000 bu. The cash market was quiet, with suggestions that millers are finding supplies at home to tide them over for some little time. By sample: No. 4 red sold at 78½c, No. 3 red at 82½@86c, No. 2 red at 87½@89c, No. 2 hard at 84@85c, No. 4 spring at 68@70c, No. 3 at 75c, and No. 1 Northern at 81c.

The market for provisions was without any features except the selling by the Continental Packing company. Local receipts of hogs were 38,000, with the market 5c higher. At seven principal Western points receipts were 60,200, against 42,816 the same day last year. There was but little outside trade in the pit, with the general feeling that it was too cold to do business anyhow. A prominent provision house is authority for the estimate that local stocks will show an increase of 25,000 brls of new pork, an increase of 36,000 tcs of all kinds of lard, and an increase of 5,000,000 lbs of ribs. The estimate is that the stocks will show 60,000 brls of old pork, 10,000 of new, 70,000 tcs of old lard, 150,000 tcs of new, and 23,000,000 lbs of short ribs. The trade is not at all agreed on these estimates, however. A representative of one of the largest packing concerns thought the figures all around were a little too high. The representative of another house of equal if not greater prominence in the trade stated that the stock of ribs would certainly be 30,000,000 lbs. The cash trade of provisions was quiet. Export houses report some inquiry from continental markets.

Larger Corn Receipts Expected.

The corn market was rather dull, with the feeling easier on the supposition that the cold weather would increase receipts from the West. The price range covered only ¼c, May closed at 23⅞c, a net loss of ⅛c. Shorts yielded some support, and the elevator interests sold. Receipts were 291 cars and 430 cars are expected today. The amount on ocean passage decreased 480,000 bu. Cables were ⅛d higher. Seaboard clearances were only 174,000 bu. Receipts at primary points were 701,000 bu; shipments, 228,000 bu. The visible supply is now 21,718,000 bu, compared with 10,416,000 bu last year. Old corn for shipment was in fair demand and firmly held. Samples were firm and ¼c higher.

Oats were steady, but closed a shade easier. Trade was moderate. Atlantic clearances for forty-eight hours were enormous at 741,000 bu, nearly half of it clearing Baltimore. The visible supply decreased 468,000 bu. Arrivals were 264 cars, and 325 cars are expected today. Withdrawals from store were 99,232 bu. The shipping demand improved and prices were steady for samples.

Sales on track and f. o. b. included: Corn—No. 4 at 19@20c, No. 3 at 20¼@20⅝c, No. 3 yellow at 20¼@21c, No. 3 white at 20¼c. Billed through: No. 3 at 19c, No. 3 yellow at 19@19¼c, No. 2 at 20⅝c. Oats—No. 3 at 15½@18¼c, No. 3 white at 17@19c, No. 2 at 16¼c, No. 2 white at 19¼@20¼c. Billed through: No grade at 14@15¼c, No. 3 at 14¼@17⅛c, No. 3 white at 16¼@18¼c, No. 2 at 15¼@16c, No. 2 white at 19@21c.

No. 2 rye in store sold at 36¼c, and at 36¼@36½c on track. No. 3 sold at 35½c in store. May sold at 38⅛c. Barley was steady at 24@25c for feed and 26@35c for common to choice malting.

Receipts of flaxseed were 14,500 bu; shipments, 6,960 bu. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 76½c and May at 77¼c. July was 79c bid and September 81c sellers. Timothy and clover seed were steady.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The government's final estimate on the wheat crop of 1896 came in yesterday afternoon, and was generally a surprise to the trade. The figures make the crop 427,684,000 bu. It had been generally expected on the floor during the day that the figures would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 450,000,000 bu. However, the report had little effect on the price of wheat, and the curb price all the afternoon was about the same as at the official close. Puts sold at 78⅜@78⅝c and 79c, and calls at 79⅞@80@80⅛c.

World's shipments of wheat and flour in detail, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
America	2,916,000	2,948,000	3,849,000
Russia	1,312,000	1,048,000	904,000
Danubian	248,000	136,000	565,000
Argentina	32,000	....	24,000
India	....	....	96,000
Total	4,508,000	4,132,000	5,441,000

San Francisco wired Lamson—"On basis of our Produce Exchange stocks Dec. 1 we have remaining in State 7,900,000 bu wheat. Deducting home consumption and requirements for Central America and China flour trade leaves for export to Europe, South Africa, and Australia 2,000,000 bu; 500,000 bu are now loading for South Africa and Australia and further demand is expected. Unless we seriously encroach on our home requirements exports from here should be practically over by next month."

Estimated receipts for today: 44 cars of wheat, 430 cars of corn, 325 cars of oats, and 21,000 hogs.

Members of the Board of Trade subscribed $5,000 to relieve the needs of the poor yesterday morning. A full account is given elsewhere.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jn. 25, 1896.
WHEAT.				
January	78⅛	77½@ 78⅛	77⅝	61⅞
May	80⅛	79¼@ 80⅛	79⅛	64⅜
July	75⅞	75⅛@ 76⅛	75⅛	64⅞
CORN.				
January	22	22¼@ 22⅛	22⅛	27⅞
May	24	23⅝@ 24⅛	23⅞	30
July	25⅛	24⅞@ 25⅛	25	31⅛
OATS.				
January	15⅛	15¼@ 15⅛	15⅛	19⅝
May	17⅞	17⅝@ 18	17⅝	21⅛
MESS PORK.				
January	7.87½	7.90 @.....	7.90	10.62½
May	8.00	7.97½@8.05	8.02½	10.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	3.97½	3.95 @.....	3.95	5.80
May	4.10	4.07½@.....	4.07½	6.05
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	4.05	4.05 @.....	4.05	5.22½
May	4.12½	4.10 @4.12½	4.10	5.47½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	8	4	3	15
Spring wheat	1	10	7	18
Corn	30	218	43	291
Oats	24	237	3	264
Rye	7	4	...	11
Barley	..	48	33	81
Totals	70	521	89	680

Inspected out—147,283 bu wheat, 1,845 bu corn, 99,232 bu oats.

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Jan. 23, 1897.	Jan. 16, 1897.	Jan. 9, 1897.	Jan. 25, 1896.
Wheat	12,684,000	13,239,000	13,390,000	20,980,000
Corn	7,568,000	7,005,000	6,467,000	5,186,000
Oats	5,484,000	5,464,000	5,401,000	864,000
Rye	1,383,000	1,295,000	1,201,000	254,000
Barley	184,000	156,000	137,000	325,000
Total	28,303,000	27,159,000	26,596,000	27,609,000

These figures show a decrease of 555,000 bu wheat, and an increase of 563,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats, 88,000 bu rye, and 28,000 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Jan. 23, 1897.	Jan. 16, 1897.	Jan. 9, 1897.	Jan. 25, 1896.
Wheat	51,295,000	52,459,000	53,872,000	67,523,000
Corn	21,718,000	21,522,000	20,526,000	10,431,000
Oats	13,153,000	13,621,000	13,686,000	6,253,000
Rye	3,675,000	3,443,000	3,159,000	1,549,000
Barley	3,602,000	3,877,000	4,076,000	3,135,000

These figures show an increase of 196,000 bu corn and 232,000 bu rye; and a decrease of 1,164,000 bu wheat, 468,000 bu oats, and 275,000 bu barley. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 478,000 bu and corn increased 2,719,000 bu.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Report of the Elgin Board of Trade—Florida Fruit May Be Harmed.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Elgin Board of Trade, just completed, shows a membership of 292, composed of those interested in the dairy business in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Western Iowa. Chicago is represented by forty-nine members. The board meets every Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the products are sold to actual buyers. There is no trading in futures. The average price of the sales fixes the price of the goods throughout the district. Over 400 factories are represented in the board, and the output for 1896 was 38,655,249 lbs of butter and 7,279,977 lbs of cheese, which sold on the market for $7,356,088. The average price of butter for the year was 17 9-10c, against 20 7-10c for 1895.

Fruit merchants expressed fears yesterday that a chill might strike Florida which would kill the new orange plants. Two years ago all the trees were killed, and the new ones are just getting started. Outside of Florida the fruit trees and plants of various varieties are not far enough along to sustain damage from a sudden cold wave.

The following quotations are for wholesale quantities, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Cooley's, 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 77@78c; mediums, 73@75c.

Cheese—Twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8¾@9½c; cheddars, 9@9½c; Swiss, 9½@9¾c; limburger, 7¼@8c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 9@10½c; geese, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 15½c; not strictly fresh, 13@14c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.00@6.50; partridge, $3.25@3.50; quail, $1.00@1.25; jack rabbits, $1.50@2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.00@1.85; California pears, $1.75@2.25 per 40-lb box; persimmons, 50@80c per crate; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; pineapples, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cranberries, $4.50@6.50 per brl; bananas, 80c@$1.00 per bunch.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; No. 1 calf, 9c; No. 2 do, 7½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2⅞c; No. 2 do, 2½c.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@25c per bu; Hebrons, 20@22c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per ton; celery, 8@10c per bunch; cucumbers, 50c@$1.00 per doz; cauliflower, $2.50@3.00 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@4.00 per brl; onions, 60@90c per bu; parsley, 25@35c per dozen; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $3.00@4.00 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 12,950 bu; exports, 87,804 bu. Spot dull and weak; No. 1 hard, 90¼c. Options exceedingly dull and easy all day, selling off ½@⅝c under lower English cables, small seaboard clearances, light export demand, and absence of speculative interest, ignoring decrease in both American and English visible supplies and small world's shipments. No. 2 red January closed 89¼c; May, 85⅝@86 7-16c, closed 85⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 39,975 bu; exports, 25,504 bu. Spot dull. No. 2, 28¼c. Options dull and lower in consequence of cold weather and larger receipts, closing ⅛c lower. January closed 28⅛c; May, 29⅛@30c, closed 29⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 97,200 bu; exports, 1,275 bu. Spot flat. No. 2, 22c. Options quiet and easy with corn closing partially ⅛c net lower. January closed 22c; May closed 22⅝c.

Hay—Easy. Hops—Steady. Hides—Firm. Leather—Firm. Wool—Steady.

Provisions—Beef—Steady. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 4¼@4⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard—Steady; Western steam, $4.22½ asked; refined, lower. Pork—Dull. Tallow—Dull.

Cottonseed oil—Dull. Petroleum—Dull; united closed 85c bid. Resin—Steady. Turpentine—Firm. Rice—Steady. Molasses—Quiet.

Pig iron—Steady; Southern, $11.00@12.00; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper—Firm; brokers, $12.00; exchange, $12.00. Tin—Steady; straits, $13.75@13.85; plates, weak. Spelter—Dull; domestic, $3.90@4.00. Lead—Continues strong; leading brokers have raised the price of domestic from [illegible] while the exchange price remains $3.05@3.10; on 'change today 50 tons spot lead sold at $3.05. Tin continues to show a steady front.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, ruled generally weak, cables being unsatisfactory and light European orders met by local selling in face of very heavy warehouse deliveries and a crop estimate placing next Santos yield at 3,500,000 bags; closed barely steady, 5@10 net decline; sales, [illegible] bags, including March, 935. Spot coffee—Rio, dull; No. 7 invoice, 9⅝c; jobbing, 10⅜c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 15½@17c. Sales, 400 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Sugar—Raw steady; sales, 10,000 bag, San Domingo, centrifugal 96 test, 3 3-16c; refined, dull.

Butter—Extra Western creamery steady at 20c, but trading moderate; Western creamery extras, 20c; seconds to firsts, 15@19c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15@16c; firsts, 13@14c; Western factory, fresh, extra, 13½@14c; fresh firsts, 11@12c; thirds to seconds, 7@10c; rolls, fresh, common to choice, 8@13c.

Cheese—Home trade demand is fairly active, and, with exporters still looking around, the market ruled very strong, with the tendency towards higher rates. September full cream, large colored fancy, 11¾c; do white fancy, 11¾c; State full cream, small, September, colored, fancy, 11¾@11¾c; white fancy, 11¾c.

Eggs—Arrivals were moderate and prices were advanced to 15½c for best Western collections, but the demand was not active. The quantity of reserve fresh eggs on hand is moderate. Some shippers have telegraphed receiver to hold their eggs for higher prices. Western, fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 15½c; Kentucky, fresh, choice, 15¼c; Southern, fresh, good to prime, 15c; Western refrigerator, fall, choice, 12@12½c; Western refrigerator, early picked, 12c; good to prime, case, $2.50@3.00; limed, prime to choice, 13c.

Cotton—The port receipts were larger than expected, and, with satisfactory Liverpool advices, our market opened 2 to 4 points lower. Speculation continues very small in volume and restricted to the local traders. Covering of shorts and light buying of Liverpool caused a reaction of 4 to 5 points, but the demand was soon supplied, however, and the market again reacted, helped by decidedly bearish later Liverpool cables, closing steady at 1 point advance on October, while the rest of the list was 1 to 3 points lower than Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported a fair business doing in spot cotton. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 9,000; receipts, 1,000; middling uplands, 4d. Futures quiet, partial 1-64d decline; closed easy, 1 to 2 points net decline. Manchester yarns quiet and unchanged; cloths move slowly. Receipts at the port today were 33,475 bales, against 34,092 this day last week, and 23,583 last year. On the spot the market was quiet, at 1-16c decline. Middling uplands at 7⅛c and gulf at 7⅛c. Sales, 2,600 bales for export, nil bales for consumption, and 500 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January	400	7.00	6.99	6.99@7.02
February	4,600	7.00	6.97	6.99@7.00
March	35,400	7.09	7.03	7.06@7.07
April	2,000	7.14	7.11	7.13@7.14
May	38,800	7.22	7.17	7.19@7.20
June	5,700	7.28	7.23	7.24@7.26
July	300	7.32	7.26	7.28@7.29
August	4,700	7.32	7.28	7.29@7.30
September	1,500	6.98	6.95	6.99@7.01
October	2,500	6.85	6.80	6.84@6.86
November	2,200	6.85	6.82	6.84@6.85

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Spring wheat—Dull but firm; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; winter wheat dull; No. 2, 92⅝c. Corn—Easier; receipts liberal. Oats—Quiet, held firmly; No. 2 white, 22c. Barley—Fair demand, low grades very weak; Western choice, 40@42c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 42c. Flour—Dull; best patents spring, $5.00@5.25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—Wheat—Was weak today. The weakness was not sensational, but it was well emphasized, and this had a discouraging effect. There was no force in the trading and not for months has there been the deadness that now characterizes the market. Local millers bid May price for wheat, but this had no effect. May opened at 77⅜c and dropped steadily up to the close at 77⅛c. July opened at 78⅜c and closed at 77⅝c. Flour—Dull; first patents, $4.15@4.35; second patents, $4.00@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.60; second clears, $2.30@2.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Wheat—Slow, about steady; No. 2 hard, 79c; No. 2 red, 90@91c; No. 2 spring, 77@78c. Corn—Very slow; No. 2 mixed, nominally 17¼@17⅜c. Oats—Slow but steady; No. 2 white, nominally 17¼@21c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 30@31c. Hay—Weak; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $5.00@5.50. Butter—Steady; creamery, 17½@18½c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs—Half higher on good demand, 11½c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 25.—Corn—Easy; new No. 2, 19½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 19⅛@20⅜c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.18 for highwines; sales high proof spirits at $1.17 f. o. b. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, 86c. Receipts—Corn, 99,400 bu; oats, 42,800 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 6,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 29,250 bu; oats, 48,700 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 600 brls; wheat, 5,400 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 86½c bid; track, 88@89c; May, 86⅛c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 19¼c asked; May, 21¼@21⅜c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 cash, 16⅛c bid; May, 18⅛c asked. Rye—Steady, 34c bid track. Flaxseed—Steady, 73½c asked. Pork—Steady; standard mess jobbing, $7.75@8.25. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $3.85; choice, $3.92½. Lead—Strong, $2.30@2.85. Spelter—Dull, $3.75.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 79⅝c; May, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅛c; May, 79⅝c bid; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝c. Rye—36c. Oats—No. 2, 17c. Flax—75c; May, 78⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 49,914 bu; corn, 858 bu; oats, 27,393 bu; rye, 1,768 bu; barley, 951 bu; flax, 6,963 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Firm; 24¼@25⅛c. Tar—Quiet; 90c. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.30; soft not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, nothing quoted; No. 2 red spring, 6s 10d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nothing quoted; No. 1 California, 7s 1d. Futures opened dull, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; January, 6s 7½d; February, 6s 7¾d; March, 6s 8¼d; May, 6s 8¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 9d. Futures opened dull and closed steady, with near and distant positions unchanged; business heaviest on latest positions; January, February, March, April, and May, 2s 9d. Flour—Dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 5½d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 27s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 26s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 26s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s 6d. Tallow, fine American, 18s 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 50s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 46s 3d; medium Western, 40s. Lard steady; prime Western, 21s 3d; refined in pails, 22s 9d. Cheese firm, demand fair; finest American white and colored, September, 55s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine, spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, common, 5s. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4d; hindquarter, 5⅞d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops [Pacific coast], £3 15s.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at Chicago, New York, and Boston.

The following were the quotations in mining stocks on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board yesterday:

Stock.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Boston & Colorado	.005	1	.....
Finance	.006½	1	2,000
Pharmacist	13½	13⅝	1,000
Portland	130	133½	.....
Isabella	47½	49	.....
San Pedro	8	10½	.....
Peerless	15⅝	15½	15,000
Lucille	4	6	.....
Delaware Chief	38	40	.....
Sonora	56	65	.....
Iron Mountain	42	45	.....
Squaw Mountain	2½	3	.....
Jefferson	13⅝	13½	.....
Justice	3½	5	.....

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	47	Ontario	900
Chollar	90	Ophir	120
Crown Point	30	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	220	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver pfd	1000
Gould & Curry	30	Sierra Nevada	50
Hale & Norcross	120	Standard	150
Homestake	2900	Union Con	48
Iron Silver	32	Yellow Jacket	35
Mexican	40		

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Franklin	13
Atlantic	24½	Kearsarge	19½
Boston & Mont.	103¼	Osceola	33½
Butte & Boston	10½	Quincy	112
Calumet & Hecla	352½	Tamarack	119
Centennial	5½		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	8	Justice	5
Alpha Con	11	Kentuck Con	3
Andes	18	Mexican	52
Belcher	24	Occidental Con	25
Best & Belcher	72	Ophir	125
Bullion	5	Overman	14
Caledonia	11	Potosi	64
Challenge Con	48	Savage	48
Chollar	100	Scorpion	3
Confidence	115	Sierra Nevada	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	230	Silver Hill	1
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	45
Crown Point	32	Utah Con	4
Gould & Currie	51	Yellow Jacket	34
Hale & Norcross	125		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 25	15,000	100	37,000	13,000
Total last week	43,536	1,473	209,239	61,679
Previous week	48,341	1,788	221,024	71,778
Cor. week 1896	50,036	1,338	129,435	52,452
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 25	2,600	50	8,500	1,000
Total last week	15,656	59	32,186	8,900
Previous week	14,622	86	31,546	9,227
Cor. week 1896	16,113	221	27,752	7,832

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,500 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

Cattle—Better grades ruled steady to strong and common to fair weak at Friday's decline. Trade opened slow, but improved later. Native steers averaging 970@1,620 lbs sold at $3.50@5.10, bulk at $4.15@4.85; fancy beeves nominally $5.20@5.40; Texas steers sold at $3.60@3.95, and cows and heifers at $2.85@3.25; native cows, $1.75@3.60; heifers, $2.40@4.00; bulls, $2.30@3.50; stags and oxen, $2.65@4.00; calves, $2.50@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.00.

Hogs—The market opened strong at 5c advance, but finished weak at Saturday's prices. Heavy sold at $3.20@3.52½, bulk at $3.37½@3.50; light, $3.35@3.60, bulk at $3.50@3.55; mixed, $3.35@3.55, bulk at $3.45@3.52½; pigs, $3.25@3.60.

Sheep—Desirable sheep and lambs sold 5@10c higher and the commoner grades were steadier. Lambs sold at $3.25@5.25, bulk at $4.50@5.00; yearlings, 82@108 lbs, $4.00@4.30; native sheep, 72@120 lbs, $2.25@3.90; and 90@118-lb Westerns, $3.40@3.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,835; firm for best steers; others steady; oxen weak; bulls steady; cows firm; native steers, $4.00@5.20; stags and oxen, $2.75@4.00; bulls, $2.75@3.50; dry cows, $1.65@3.40. Cables quote American steers at 11@12c, dressed weight; sheep at 8@9c; refrigerator beef, 9@10c. No exports. Calves—Receipts, 780; active and generally higher; veals, $5.00@7.75; barnyard calves, $2.75@3.50; 366-lb Western calves, $4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,426; active and ¼c higher; sheep, $2.75@4.50; lambs, $4.75@5.80. Hogs—Receipts, 13,011; higher at $3.70@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000. Market strong and active. Texas steers, $3.15@3.75; Texas cows, $2.05@3.25; native steers, $3.25@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; bulls, $2.15@3.15. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,800. Market opened strong to 5c higher, closing weak. Bulk of sales, $3.30@3.40; beeves, heavies, $3.10@3.40; packers, $3.15@3.35; mixed, $3.20@3.47½; lights, $3.20@3.40; yorkers, $3.25@3.40; pigs, $3.05@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 200. Market strong. Lambs, $3.00@4.75; muttons, $2.00@3.75.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 600. Market active, stronger. Native beef steers, $3.70@4.70; Western steers, $3.00@4.25; Texas steers, $3.00@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.60; canners, $2.00@2.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.10; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.25@3.30; light, $3.35@3.45; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.00@3.70; fair to choice Westerns, $2.75@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; strong; native shipping steers, $3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; light, $1.75@3.75; Texas and Indian steers, $2.85@4.25; cows, $1.75@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; light, $3.40@3.45; mixed, $3.20@3.40; heavy, $3.10@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong; lambs, $3.75@5.40.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT FOR 1896.

Government Statistician Issues His Annual Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The estimates by States and Territories of area, product, and value of the principal cereal crops of the United States for 1896 made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Corn—Area, 81,627,000 acres; product, 2,283,875,000 bushels; value, $491,007,000; yield per acre, 28.2 bushels; farm price per bushel, 21½ cents.

Winter wheat—Area, 22,794,000 acres; product, 267,934,000 bushels; yield per acre, 11.3 bushels.

Spring wheat—Area, 11,825,000 acres; product, 159,750,000 bushels; yield per acre, 13½ bushels. Total wheat area, 34,619,000 acres; product, 427,684,000 bushels; value, $310,603,000; yield per acre, 12.4 bushels; farm price per bushel, 72.6 cents.

Oats—Area, 27,565,000 acres; product, 707,346,000 bushels; value, $132,485,000; yield per acre, 25.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 18.7 cents.

Rye—Area, 1,831,000 acres; product, 24,369,000 bushels; value, $9,961,000; yield per acre, 13.3 bushels; farm price per bushel, 40.9 cents.

Barley—Area, 2,951,000 acres; product, 69,695,000 bushels; value, $22,491,000; yield per acre, 23.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 32.3 cents.

Buckwheat—Area, 755,000 acres; product, 14,090,000 bushels; value, $5,522,000; yield per acre, 18.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 39.2 cents.

Potatoes—Area, 2,767,000 acres; product, 252,235,000 bushels; value, $72,182,000; yield per acre, 91.1 bushels; farm price per bushel, 28.6 cents.

Hay—Area, 43,260,000 acres; product, 59,282,000 tons; value, $388,146,000 bushels; yield per acre, 1.37 tons; farm price, $6.55 per ton.

Tobacco—Area, 595,000 acres; product, 403,004,000 pounds; value, $24,258,000; yield per acre, 678 pounds; farm price, 6 cents per pound.

IS AFTER THE DIRECTORS

CONTROLLER ECKELS' RULE REGARDING LETTERS TO BANKS.

Correspondence Must Be Submitted to Directors and Their Signatures Affixed—Result of the Failure of the National Bank of Illinois—Showing of the Illinois Steel Company—Good Showing of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company.

Controller James H. Eckels has written letters to the Presidents of all the national banks in Chicago regarding the duties of directors. The same letter has gone to the Presidents of national banks in other cities in the country and they are called upon to show this letter to directors, and all that may be sent them in future are to be submitted to directors and their signatures affixed to a copy. The letter reads as follows:

"In order to obviate in the future any excuse on the part of the directors of national banks based upon the ground that they are not and have not been informed of the affairs of the banks with which they are officially connected, and therefore should not be held responsible for the same, all letters hereafter addressed to the officers of the banks bearing upon the report of the examiner are to be submitted to the directors and the acknowledgement and answer thereto made over each director's individual signature.

"By law the duty of directing the affairs of a bank devolves upon the directors, and it is desired that such intention shall be made effective.

"You will acknowledge the receipt of this letter and return it with the signatures of the directors attached.

"I inclose a copy for your files."

This letter has been sent in duplicate to the Presidents of the banks in Chicago and it is the intention to send such duplicates in all official correspondence. One will be submitted to the directors, and after they have signed it it will be returned to the Controller's office and filed away. The other letter will be put on file in the bank for future reference. In this manner the Controller can be certain the directors have seen the letter in question and know its import.

This action on the part of the Controller is the direct result of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois of Chicago. The directors of the National Bank of Illinois announced after the recent failure of that institution that they had been kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs by the officers. The Controller had written several letters to the bank regarding the excessive loans which had been made and these had been duly answered by the President or cashier. The Controller from this would be led to believe that the directors had a knowledge of the practices complained of. Directors claim, however, this was not the case and that they were kept in ignorance after the knowledge of the facts had come to the Controller's office through the reports of the bank examiners. It is to prevent a recurrence of this that the Controller has taken the action he has. Bank Presidents who were talked to yesterday regarding the action of the Controller approved of it and said it would not only serve to prevent in the future such action as that of the officers of the National Bank of Illinois, but that it would have a tendency to increase the confidence of the people in the conservative manner in which banks were run.

Illinois Steel affairs have given rise to a good deal of gossip, and stockholders in the company are waiting anxiously for the annual report showing the operations for the year. In a letter from a large holder of stock in the East, received in Chicago yesterday, figures were given regarding the company's balance sheet Dec. 1. These figures are looked upon as being practically official. They show a total floating debt of $6,500,000, and against this a credit of $8,000,000 for material, $1,200,000 cash on hand, and $3,800,000 in other quick assets. This gives the company $13,000,000 as an offset to its floating debt, or a surplus of $6,500,000. This showing, it is claimed by the stockholder who furnished the information to his correspondent in Chicago, is an excellent one for the company, considering the hard times of the year, and he gives it as his belief there was never any occasion for the rumors affecting the financial condition of the company. The Illinois Steel company owns a large amount of the collateral of enterprises similar to the Illinois Steel company which are in a way identified with it. It is said a plan was on foot a short time ago for combining these investments in a collateral trust, and raising any cash that might be needed by selling trust bonds. Eastern stockholders of the company were opposed to this plan on the grounds that the company could finance itself and that it would be able to meet its financial difficulties without the sacrifice which might be involved through the carrying out of such a plan and the selling of bonds based on the trust.

The Shufeldt distillery, with a capacity of 3,000 bu of grain a day, has been closed down. This is one of the plants owned by the American Spirits company, and the work which has been done by it up to the present time will be done by the distilleries in Peoria. Two-fifths of all the revenue collected by the internal revenue office in Chicago came from this plant. The total yearly revenue of the distillery was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

The annual meeting of Street's Western Stable Car company will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the offices of the company in the Old Colony Building. The opposition to the present management is said to be without hope of having a majority of the stock to vote, and it is expected S. M. Fischer will be reëlected President and J. M. Faithorn General Manager. There is a prospect of a voluntary reduction in salaries on the part of the officers, and if this is done one of the principal causes of complaint on the part of the dissatisfied stockholders will be done away with. Last year Mr. Fischer and his associates had 23,000 votes, while the opposition had 19,000. Under the cumulative plan of voting the opposition elected three out of seven directors. William A. Hammond was one of the directors elected by the side representing the present management. The death of Mr. Hammond left a vacancy in the board which has not been filled. This leaves the board evenly divided also. No such effort has been made to secure proxies this year as was made last year.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Shipbuilding company was held yesterday, and a satisfactory report was made to the stockholders regarding the operations of the year covered in the report presented. After paying 6 per cent upon the capital stock there was $225,000 to carry to the credit of the surplus account. During the year new vessels to the value of $1,000,000 were turned out at the ship-yards of the company, and there are contracts now on hand for vessels of a total cost of $900,000. The prospects for the present year are said to be excellent.

Yesterday was the first day of second account trading this month on the Stock Exchange, and there were only three sales made deliverable in the February account. One of these was 100 shares of Lake Street "L" and there was a sale of account stock preceding one of regular stock following it at the same quotation, 15. Account trading with the forced substitution of principals is to become a thing of the past Feb. 1. There has been but little demand for stock in the account since the fight on the system of trading was inaugurated.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were few in number. There were no marked changes in quotations from those of previous days. The following were the transactions on the Stock Exchange during the trading yesterday.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

55 N Y Bis Co	55½	5 C & S S R T Co	¼
50 Am Str Bd Co	29		
BONDS.			
$6000 WCStRR db6s	95	$1000 C C Ry 4½s	101¼
5000 do	94⅝	200 do	101¼
1000 do	94⅝		

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 L St El R R	15½	95 C & S S R T Co	¼
25 do cash	15½	20 Nat Ry Co	105
100 do act	15½	70 N Y Bis Co	55½
30 do	15	50 C & C C & D	62⅞
5 Dia Match Co	124½	10 W C St R R	81
50 Street's W S C L	14½	50 L St El tr ctfs	12
5 Am Str Bd Co	30	50 do	11⅝
50 do	29	100 do	11¼
50 do act	29¼	10 MWSERRC csh	4
50 do	29	50 do	3⅝
BONDS.			
$300 Chi C Ry 4½s	101⅝	$2000 MWSERRC5s	40⅝
8000 C Dock Co 5s	99	4000 do	40⅝

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 L St El R R act	15	50 do	29
100 do 2d act	15	20 do	29⅛
25 do	15	10 W C St R R	81
50 do act	15	40 do	80⅞
10 do	15	50 do act	81
50 Am Str Bd Co	29	50 do	80⅞
50 do 2d act	29⅝	50 do act	81
50 do	29	5 Dia Match Co	124
50 do 2d act	29½	100 L St El tr ctf	11⅛

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 25.	Jan. 18.
New York	$67,363,635	$81,209,909
Chicago	12,469,834	13,690,525
Boston	12,020,056	13,915,971
Philadelphia	8,372,846	9,410,285
St. Louis	5,005,062	5,458,916
Baltimore	1,908,707	2,504,816
New Orleans	1,053,777	1,158,462

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Business Is Light and Prices Seek a Lower Level.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—One of the lowest records of business recently established was made today in the stock market. The anthracite coal stocks exerted a decidedly unfavorable sympathetic influence upon the general list. The market opened weak and generally lower under the news of unsatisfactory London prices for American securities. The announcement of a reduction in both actual and posted rates of sterling exchange, however, and covering of shorts soon checked the reactionary tendency and caused a general advance. The anthracite coalers had been conspicuously heavy, but also figured prominently in the rally, particularly Delaware and Hudson and New Jersey Central, which gained 1¼ and 1 per cent respectively.

Business was in small volume, however, and confined to the leading properties. Trading after the first hour became intensely dull, with prices showing a disposition to sag on realizations and bear sales. The expectation of more favorable comparisons of railroad earnings had previously strengthened the railway list and St. Paul improved a fraction despite a decrease for the third week of $48,864 and sales by the arbitrage houses. Consolidated Gas rose 2½, to 149½. There was no news bearing upon the property aside from the reëlection of the old Board of Directors, with two exceptions. Later bear operations against the anthracite coalers increased forcibly, based upon the expectation of unfavorable annual reports of the Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna to be made public this week. The first mentioned dropped 2⅜ and the last 2½ per cent, while New Jersey Central suffered to the extent of 2⅛ per cent. The continued unfavorable conditions in the anthracite coal trade and popular outlook for business facilitate the work of the trader in depressing the prices. The grangers, general railroad list, and industrial stocks were sympathetically depressed fractionally. The closing was weak at general fractional net losses.

Railway bonds were quiet, but generally well held aside from the Hocking Valley, which sold off on the depression in the bituminous coal trade. The 6s declined 2 per cent, to 70½. The sales were $1,068,000.

Governments were strong, the new 4s coupon rising to 123 on the purchase of a block of $100,000. The aggregate sales were $117,000.

State securities were dull, but generally higher on transactions of $10,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Closing Jn.25.	Closing Jn.23.
Amn. Sugar	19,500	117⅜	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝
Do pfd	300	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	103½
Amn. Tobacco	6,000	74⅛	73⅛	73⅝	74⅛
Do pfd	100	103	103	103	.....
Am. Tel & CableCo	15	90	90	90	.....
Atlantic & Pac.	200	¼	¼	¼	.....
Atchison	100	14	14	14	.....
Do pfd	1,500	24	23¾	23⅞	23½
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	25	25	25	.....
Amn. Spts. Co.	600	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	600	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅝
Bay State Gas	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
B., R. & P.	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	20	92	92	92	.....
C., B. & Q.	15,800	74⅝	73¼	73½	74¼
C. & N. W.	600	104⅜	103½	103½	103⅝
C., M. & St. P.	12,900	75⅞	75¼	75⅜	75½
Do pfd	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	.....
C., R. I. & P.	1,900	68	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
C., St. P. M. & O.	800	50	49¾	50	50⅛
Can. So.	100	45½	45½	45½	.....
Cent. R.R. of N.J	3,100	100½	98	98	99½
Can. Pac.	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	.....
Con. Gas, N. Y.	400	149½	148	148	147
Chicago Gas	3,500	78	77⅝	77½	77¾
C., H. V. & Tol.	3,300	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	300	25	25	25	.....
D., L. & W.	600	154½	152	152	154½
Del. & Hud.	7,300	108¾	106⅜	106⅜	108¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	3½	3½	3½	.....
Genl. Electric	6,100	34⅞	34⅛	34½	34⅛
Grt. Northern pfd	80	117	117	117	.....
Illinois Steel	300	38	36½	38	38
Ill. Central	30	95	95	95	.....
Iowa Central pfd	100	26	26	26	.....
Lake Shore	59	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	.....
Louis. & Nash.	2,400	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Long Island	100	44	44	44	.....
Laclede Gas pfd	25	78	78	78	.....
Met. Traction	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	.....
M., K. & T.	100	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	600	30⅝	30	30	30¼
Manhattan	1,800	91⅛	90¾	90⅞	90⅝
Missouri Pacific	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¾
Min.&St.L 1st pfd	25	78	78	78	.....
Nor. Pac	1,400	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13
Do pfd	1,100	33⅝	33	33⅛	33
N.Y.Sus.&W. pfd	1,700	23⅛	22⅝	23	23¼
North. Am. Co.	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
N.Y.Ont. & W.	100	15	15	15	14⅝
NYC&StL 1st pfd	120	70	70	70	.....
Phila. & Read.	11,400	26¼	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
Southern Ry.	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
Do pfd	1,900	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
So. Pac.	300	14¼	14	14	.....
St. P. & Duluth	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
St. L. & S. F.	245	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
Standard Twine	220	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Tenn. Coal	1,200	29¼	28¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	4,100	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
U. S. Rubber	100	24½	24½	24½	.....
U. S. Leather	50	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
Do pfd	1,800	62	61½	61½	61⅝
W. & L. E.	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Wabash	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Do pfd	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
Western Union	700	84⅛	83⅝	83⅝	83⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	United States	38
American	110	Fargo	98½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	121⅜	U. S. 4s, reg	111¾
U. S. new 4s coup	122¾	U. S. 4s, coup	112
U. S. 5s, reg	113½	U. S. 2s, reg	96
U. S. 5s coup	114¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

27000 Atch gn 4s.. 80⅞
28000 do adjmt 4s. ....45½@45¾
10000 A-NW 1st... 83¼
6000 AD-I 5s.....115
5000 BklynRT 5s. 78⅝
2000 BW-W 5s....101
10000 CGL-CCo 5s. 93¾
9000 CB-Q con 7s. ....115⅝@115¾
1000 C-NW con 7s141
7000 CRI-P ex 5s. ....102¾@102⅞
7000 C-EI gn 5s.. ....100@100¼
26000 CHV-T 5s... ....77⅛@78
3000 do gm 6s.... 70½
2000 C-O gen 4½s. 75½
3000 do con 5s.... ....109@109½
2000 do R-A 1st..100
5000 CNJ gm 5s.. ......116⅛@116¼
5000 C-NP 5s41½@42½
2000 CSo 1st gtd..109
5000 ColMid 4s tr. 15
6000 D-RG 4s..88@88¼
8000 do 1st.111⅛@111¼
2000 Edison con...106¾
2000 Erie 1st con.141
1000 EL-BS 5s...100½
2000 E T V-G con gold 5s.108@108¼
1000 FtW-DC 1st. 55
11000 GH-SA M-P Div.......... 91
15000 GElec db 5s. 95⅛
1000 I-GtN 1st....119½
1000 KCoEl 1st... 45
18000 K P 6s 1895 gtd stpd....109
11000 do 6s 1896...113¾
125000 do 1st con tr ....76½@77¾
4000 K-O 1st.....112
20000 L-N S-NA 5s. 93¼
5000 Long I 5s...113
5000 do gm 4s.... 83
7000 LNA-C 1st..112
1000 LS-MS 2d...119¼
8000 M-StP SM.. .....117¼@117½
1000 do MPt Div.107
1000 do con.......130¼
5000 MK-E 1st.. 95½
21000 MK-T 1st 4s ....84@84¼
2000 M-E gtd....140
30000 M-O new 6s..118
3000 do gm 4s.... 67¼
20000 MCent con..116½
8000 NYC-StL 4s. ......105¼@105¼
5000 N Starch 1st100
1000 NYC 1st....118
1000 NY-N 1st...119
5000 NWO-W con 5s..........108⅞
4000 do ref 4s.... 92
58000 NP prior 4s inc........86@86¼
1000 do 1st 6s....115
91000 do gm lien.. ....52¾@53
10000 do 5s tr..... 55½
45000 NY-NH deb tr....137¼@137¼
15000 OR-N 4s81⅜@81½
1000 OSL-U 6s...115¼
4000 do 6s tr.....114⅛
5000 do 5s tr..... 68¼
1000 OhioSo 1st.. 88
1000 P-E 1st..... 73
7000 PaCo 4½s...110½
104000 P-R gm 4s tr ....80¾@81
10000 do 1st inc tr. 46
25000 do 2d inc.... ....34¼@34¾
10000 do 3d inc tr.. 32
13000 R-D con....119¼
10000 StL-IM 5s.75@76
1000 do 1st......103½
2000 St L-SF 2d Cl B..........113
20000 do gm 6s....109¾
7000 do 4s...63¼@63⅜
9000 SoRy 1st 5s.. ....89¾@90
11000 Stand Twine 6s........78@78½
3000 StPM-M MC 1st..........114½
1000 do 4s........ 90
1000 SA-AP 4s.... 55
14000 T-NO 5s94½@94¾
5000 TC-I 6s BDiv 86
111000 US 4s new. ......122⅞@123
6000 do 4s 1907...112½
2000 US Leath 6s.112½
6000 UP 6s '97 tr.102⅞
1000 do 1st '98....104⅜
2000 do 1st '98 tr..103
3000 UP ex fd 8s. 89
2000 do tr........ 88
4000 Wab 1st 5s. ....107@107¼
1000 do 2d....... 72½
5000 WU col 5s...102
6000 WNY-P 1st.106

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—In Boston the market was less animated than last week, but it maintained strength and the copper shares showed continued buoyancy. Calumet and Hecla made another new record, advancing $10 to 360, while Tamarack was up $7 at 123, reacting to 119, and Montana 1¼ at 105. The first two held their gains. Montana receded to 103⅛, closing at 103⅜, thereby disappointing the bidder of ¼ of 1 per cent to call it at 103¾ today. The sales of Calumet and Hecla were quite large, including one 1,100 share lot at 360, while Tamarack rose on shares of numerous odd lots. In the general market there was little interest. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar alone showed animation. The movement in Mexican Central securities seems to be over, at least temporarily, for none of the bonds were traded in and but twenty-five shares of the stock, the latter selling at 8⅛, a loss of ⅛. Home roads were firm but quiet; United States Oil sold at 16⅛@⅛; Bell Telephone at 213.

Call loans 2½@4; time money, 3½@4½. At the clearing house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	1,100	117⅛	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝
Do pfd	200	103	103⅛	103	103⅛
Atchison	50	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Arnald	3,200	3	3½	3	3½
Bay State Gas	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Bell Telephone	110	213	213	213	213
C., B. & Q.	4,000	74⅛	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Calumet & Hecla	125	355	360	355	360
F. & Pm. pfd	50	30	30	30	30
Fitchburg pfd	25	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
General Electric	600	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼
Illinois Steel	75	38	38	38	38
Mex. Cent	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Union Pacific	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
West End R. R.	25	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Wolverine, Minn.	550	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10

BONDS.

$2000 Atch adj	45⅞	$1000 Ch Jc 5s	109¼
3000 G E 5s	94⅝	3000 Mex C 4s	68⅜
9000 KCF & M 6s	79@80	1000 M C 2d inc	7⅛
		12000 Gas 1st 5s	85
2000 Wis C 5s	38	15000 do 2d 5s	72

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

American Bonds Steadily Bought at London, but Shares Are Neglected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets were quiet and featureless today. Consols were easier, which, considering the ease in money, was rather a surprise. The decline in New York exchange, however, is said to have affected them. Japan continues to absorb gold.

American bonds were steadily bought, but shares were neglected, and the changes were based entirely on the New York market.

The Paris Bourse was unsettled. Tinto copper mine and Peruvian corporations' shares furnishing the only active market. The Berlin market was firm.

Bloomers for Housemaids.

Lady Harberton advocates the adoption by housemaids of the bloomer costume, such as is worn by lady bicyclists. She says there would be fewer breakages and accidents of all sorts.

Conducting its business along legitimate commercial lines, loaning money in moderate amounts to reputable business houses for mercantile uses only, the

National Bank of the Republic

offers its services to the business public, expecting to receive a fair share of patronage.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $1,000,000.00
SURPLUS and PROFITS, 125,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LOUIS F. SWIFT, of Swift & Co., Packers.
JOHN A. LYNCH, of Thos. Lynch & Sons, Capitalists.
FRANK O. LOWDEN, Att'y-at-Law.
H. S DURAND, of the Home Ins. Co.
J. B. GREENHUT, Peoria, Ill.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD, of A. M. Rothschild & Co., Dry Goods.
E. B. STRONG, of the late firm of Foss, Strong & Co.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, President Globe Stone Company.
HENRY SIEGEL, of Siegel, Cooper & Co.
W. T. FENTON.

OFFICERS:

John A. Lynch, President.
A. M. Rothschild, Vice-President.
W. T. Fenton, 2d V.-Pres. & Cashier.
J. H. Cameron, H. R. Kent, Assist. Cashiers.
R. M. McKinney, 2d Asst. Cashier.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Rumored Rate-Cutting on East-Bound Wheat and Flour—Open Reduction on Grain May Follow.

It was currently reported around town yesterday that several of the east-bound roads are cutting rates on wheat and flour, and the prediction is being freely made that the Board of Managers of the joint traffic pool will be compelled before the end of this week to order an open reduction in the rate on all kinds of grain to the basis of 15 cents a 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. This is the rate authorized by the Joint Traffic Board a week ago on corn from Chicago to New York.

Another thing which causes considerable friction among the east-bound roads from Chicago is the close relations existing between the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Hammond and Western Belt line. The latter, it is claimed, is practically a Michigan Central concern, and the terminal railroad which connects the Chicago, Hammond and Western at Chappell is entirely controlled and operated by the Michigan Central. This, it is said, enables the latter road to obtain rates and terms which are not enjoyed by other roads.

Last week's statement of east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points shows an increase of 9,000 tons. Total through shipments for the week were 69,518 tons, against 60,740 tons for the week previous and 80,270 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments were 11,508 tons, against 13,298 tons last year; grain, 46,403 tons, against 56,104 tons; provisions, 11,607 tons, against 10,869 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 6.3; Big Four, 5.7; Chicago and Erie, 3.8; Grand Trunk, 9.7; Lake Shore, 16.6; Michigan Central, 15.8; Nickel-Plate, 12.4; Pan-Handle, 10.4; Fort Wayne, 13.7; Wabash, 5.1.

ON INCOME ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.

Preliminary Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Makes a Favorable Showing.

From the preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, it appears the total gross earnings were $1,123,646,562. This was at the rate of $6,519 a mile and was a better showing than that made in either 1894 or 1895, though considerably below that of 1893.

Operating expenses for the last fiscal year were $754,971,515, or $4,380 a mile, being 67.19 per cent of the gross earnings. In 1895 the operating expenses were $4,053 a mile and in 1894 $4,163. Net earnings last year amounted to $368,675,047, or $2,139 a mile, against $1,967 a mile in 1895 and $1,946 in 1894. The total number of miles of railroad represented in the report was 172,368.75, against 177,746 in 1895.

Of last year's gross earnings $323,468,891 was credited to passenger earnings, $772,071,374 to freight, $28,012,917 to other earnings from operation, and $93,080 to unclassified earnings.

These figures, the commission thinks, show, if not a return to prosperity, at least a turning toward prosperity.

Dividends paid in 1896 amounted to $54,983,732, against $54,332,356 in 1895. By comparing net earnings by groups for 1895 and 1896 it appears that the increase in net earnings was not in any sense sectional or local, but was fairly well distributed throughout the United States.

ILLINOIS ROADS TO BE FORECLOSED.

Application of Second Mortgage Bondholders Now Being Heard by Judge Allen.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25.—Judge Allen, in the United States Circuit Court today, heard the application of the Central Trust company of New York and William A. Heilman of New York, trustees of the second mortgage bondholders, to foreclose the second mortgage on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad. Judge Allen some time ago appointed E. O. Hopkins and E. P. Huston receivers of the road upon application of the railroad company. The railroad company alleges that the second mortgage bonds are invalid, and that they were issued pursuant to an alleged conspiracy in the interest of D. J. Mackey, President of the road, who held a large amount of 6 per cent income bonds, by which conspiracy these bonds were exchanged for $2,000,000 of second mortgage bonds, drawing 5 per cent interest, the interest to be paid whether earned or not. The trustees for the second mortgage bondholders claim the stockholders at a subsequent meting ratified the issuance of the second mortgage bonds.

CANAL TAX IN REAL ESTATE BOARD.

Trustees Eckhart and Mallette Make Speeches and Adverse Resolutions Are Prepared.

Ex-President Eckhart and James B. Mallette of the Drainage Trustees were present at a meeting of the Revenue committee of the Real Estate Board yesterday afternoon. Both addressed the committee on the minority and majority reports of the Drainage Board.

The conference was followed by a meeting of the Revenue committee. Resolutions were prepared and will be presented to the Real Estate Board at a special meeting tomorrow afternoon. They will recommend the adoption of the resolution presented to the board denouncing the additional tax to complete the canal.

Members of the committee were non-committal in regard to the proceedings of the meeting, but it was admitted by one of them that the report will not favor the withdrawal of the Cummings resolution.

Chicago Merchants to Be Protected.

The "Soo" line will put in effect the reduced tariff on freight from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Paul and Minneapolis on Jan. 30. Notice was given by the Wisconsin Central yesterday that it would put in effect the same rates as announced by the "Soo" from Sault Ste. Marie from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western from Chicago to St. Paul. The Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other Chicago lines have decided to take no action until another conference has been held next Monday.

Barbed Wire Stops Hunting.

The introduction of barbed wire fencing is diminishing fox hunting in England. Many famous huntsmen are giving up their packs.

F. G. LOGAN
4 Board of Trade.
MEMBERS New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Investment Securities.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., OF CHICAGO.
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $1,000,000
Undivided Profits .... $ 425,000
Banking in all its branches.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Having been awarded the last issue of bonds of the Sanitary District of Chicago ($800,000), we offer a part of same for sale on favorable terms.
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J. G. ORCHARD, Cashier.
F. N. WILDER, Asst. Cashier.
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Foreman Bros. Banking Co.
(UNDER STATE SUPERVISION),
128 and 130 Washington-st.
CAPITAL . . . $500,000
SURPLUS . . $500,000
EDWIN G. FOREMAN, President.
OSCAR G. FOREMAN, Vice-President.
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Members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, with Direct Private Wires.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GRAIN.
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On Chicago Central Business Property in sums of $25,000 and upward where the security is worth at least three times amount of loan.
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BANKERS, BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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MEMBERS:—Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cons. Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange.
Exclusive leased wires connect all our offices.

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Branch Office, Ground Floor, Masonic Temple.
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Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on 2c to 5c margin. Wheat in lots of 1,000 bushels and upward. Write for information. Market Letter and Reference Book.
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To loan on the right kind of Chicago Real Estate Security in large amounts. We are ready to meet all competition in rates and terms.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.
164 Dearborn Street.

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We have unexcelled facilities for handling in GRAIN, COTTON, AND STOCKS. Our [illegible] ING ROOM has on file all the latest news and gossip. Quotations are posted and every facility is at their command to enable customers to trade intelligently.
SANFORD MAKEEVER & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants, 226, 227, 228 Rialto Bldg.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago Telephone Company
203 Washington-st.
Operating upwards of Fifteen Thousand EXCHANGE TELEPHONES in Chicago and vicinity.
BRANCH EXCHANGES established in territories and large Offices. Special [illegible] apparatus providing for LONG DISTANCE [illegible]
For information address F. M. BOCK, Contract Agent.

HEALY ON NEW ...

OPPOSES ALD. MADDEN ... GIVES ONE OF HIS ...

President of the County ... Official Message, ... Greater Area Proposi... ommends That the Mu... Cut Off to Itself—... leagues' Support an... tum and Bliss on Co...

President Healy of the Cou... cially registered his oppositi... den's "Greater Chicago" ... day in a formal communicat... asking authority to appoi... of the commission provided ... resolution. The board, by ... agreed with its official hea...

In his message the Presi... a number of obstacles tha... lay in the way of Ald. Ma... advocates the making of a ... of Chicago. To do this ... amendment to the Constitu... not permit a county to co... 400 square miles. There ... miles in Chicago and 960 ... Cook County. The two ... make two good counties, h... ry out his ideas Mr. Heal... constitutional convention b... the necessary amendments ... tion be made by that body.

Commissioner Munn, a ... moved that the recomme... President be concurred in, ... unanimous.

In accordance with the ... dent Healy appointed as ... sioners to represent the ... E. S. Bottum, ex-Assista... ney, and E. R. Bliss, ex-Co...

What President H...

The President in his mess... "While there is no do... plification and consolidat... nicipal and local governm... sirable and I may say ... sary, yet the tenor of th... ment is such as warrants ... on the part of this boar... step in this matter.

"It is in the recollecti... bers of your honorable ... the last year a bitter co... Board of County Comm... proposition which had in ... of the township governme... ty. At the time many ... were quoted and argued ... while all were practically ... necessities of the case, it ... ent that the citizens o... limits of Chicago were ... in their condemnation ... which would ingulf them ... of Chicago.

Opposition of Co...

"Having this in view ... the citizens of Cook Cou... cago have expressed a p... self-government. Wheth... them is a matter of opini... of no doubt that the resid... ty above distinguished pr... opinion should be the on... they insist upon it.

"According to the reso... Council its main object ... Legislature a bill providi... extension of the limits o... of Cook County and the a... and subordinate governm...

"Presuming this to be ... City Council it seems to ... thing for us to do is to ... the public to a few obsta... themselves in the path o... also point out some of ... thereto.

"In the first place, th... have no jurisdiction ove... vides for the abolition of ... ment.

"In the second place, ... tutional convention can ...

Chicago's Prese...

"We have already ... Chicago much arable lan... truck farms are establi... absolutely without fire ... water, sewerage, or any ... deemed necessary to ... limits of Chicago are ... such an extent as to ... creased the city's debt, a... ed the burdens of the ta... ingly. In the annexed ... now have there has b... almost as many impr... down-town districts. ... Departments have bee... many additional squar... with the result that in di... in many instances ... efficiency which cope... gives.

"I do not think the ... in Chicago should be ... tablish police patrols o... Township of Niles or ... Calumet district.

For a Constitution...

"I am firmly of the b... needs of Chicago, of C... the State at large as ... stitutional convention, ... ing under the Constituti...

Since the year named ... out the growth of Coo... tion, from 300,000 to 2,0... in laws.

"The convention," ... "should change our pr... permit the Legislature ... the County of Chicag... separation from the o... Cook County. As our ... stands, no county can ... square miles. There ... in Cook County. If ... the 187 square miles ... City of Chicago and ... inhabited territory wh... visable to include, we ... basis to go upon. Law... by the Legislature app... tions of municipal life... cago, but which do n... territory embraced in ... Cook County.

"I would therefore ... pointment of two mem... sion for the purpose of ... for a constitutional co... of ultimately accom... along the lines I have ...

County Treasurer Ko... report shows the net ... Treasury to have been ...

Commissioner Allen ... tion limiting the chara... nished the poor to sub... the daily cost of feedi... cents, with a proviso t... the Sheriff be terminat... sembly permits the c... arrangements.

ATTACHMENT SUITS ...

South Water Stre... Legal Action A... Commission...

D. R. Shively, a com... has been doing busin... No. 158 South Water ... business suddenly be... and Sunday night, an... South Water street a... Shively had his acco... and had disposed of ne... ties. Some attachmen... menced on a few b... which are now stored a... street.

NEW PHASE OF W...

Motion Made Befo... to Dismiss for ... dict...

The Woods vs. Jac... before Judge Grossc... on a motion to dismi... of jurisdiction. Cla... charged by Jacobs in... ing received $10,000 ... sale of the road with... The hearing will be c...

"Beauties ... A musical descripti... est reached via "The ... For free copy call on ... Bisse... No. 111 ...

HEALY ON NEW CHICAGO.

OPPOSES ALD. MADDEN'S PLAN AND GIVES ONE OF HIS OWN.

President of the County Board, in an Official Message, Confutes the Greater Area Proposition, but Recommends That the Municipality Be Cut Off to Itself—Receives Colleagues' Support and Appoints Bottum and Bliss on Commission.

President Healy of the County Board officially registered his opposition to Ald. Madden's "Greater Chicago" scheme yesterday in a formal communication to the board, asking authority to appoint two members of the commission provided by the Madden resolution. The board, by unanimous vote, agreed with its official head.

In his message the President pointed out a number of obstacles that, as he thought, lay in the way of Ald. Madden's plan. He advocates the making of a county and city of Chicago. To do this would require an amendment to the Constitution, which does not permit a county to consist of less than 400 square miles. There are 187 square miles in Chicago and 960 square miles in Cook County. The two separated would make two good counties, he thinks. To carry out his ideas Mr. Healy suggests that a constitutional convention be called and that the necessary amendments to the Constitution be made by that body.

Commissioner Munn, a country member, moved that the recommendations of the President be concurred in, and the vote was unanimous.

In accordance with the resolution President Healy appointed as the two Commissioners to represent the county's interest E. S. Bottum, ex-Assistant State's-Attorney, and E. R. Bliss, ex-County-Attorney.

What President Healy Says.

The President in his message says:

"While there is no doubt that the simplification and consolidation of our municipal and local government are both desirable and I may say absolutely necessary, yet the tenor of the Council instrument is such as warrants careful attention on the part of this board before taking a step in this matter.

"It is in the recollections of the members of your honorable body that during the last year a bitter contest involved the Board of County Commissioners over a proposition which had in view the abolition of the township governments of Cook County. At the time many facts and figures were quoted and argued on both sides, and, while all were practically agreed as to the necessities of the case, it was made apparent that the citizens outside of the city limits of Chicago were almost unanimous in their condemnation of any movement which would ingulf them in the corporation of Chicago.

Opposition of Cook County.

"Having this in view it seems to me that the citizens of Cook County outside of Chicago have expressed a preference for local self-government. Whether this be better for them is a matter of opinion. It is, however, of no doubt that the residents of Cook County above distinguished prefer that their own opinion should be the one taken. In fact, they insist upon it.

"According to the resolutions of the City Council its main object is to present to the Legislature a bill providing for the practical extension of the limits of the city to those of Cook County and the abolition of all minor and subordinate governmental divisions.

"Presuming this to be the intention of the City Council it seems to me that the wise thing for us to do is to call the attention of the public to a few obstacles which interpose themselves in the path of this plan and to also point out some of the many objections thereto.

"In the first place, the Legislature could have no jurisdiction over a plan which provides for the abolition of the county government.

"In the second place, nothing but a constitutional convention can make the change.

Chicago's Present Burdens.

"We have already within the limits of Chicago much arable land on which the best truck farms are established, and which are absolutely without fire or police protection, water, sewerage, or any of the conveniences deemed necessary to municipal life. The limits of Chicago are already extended to such an extent as to have materially increased the city's debt, and to have augmented the burdens of the taxpayers correspondingly. In the annexed territory which we now have there has been the demand for almost as many improvements as in the down-town districts. The Police and Fire Departments have been forced to cover many additional square miles of territory, with the result that in distributing their force in many instances they have lost in that efficiency which concentration naturally gives.

"I do not think the owners of property in Chicago should be further taxed to establish police patrols over farm land in the Township of Niles or cattle ranges in the Calumet district.

For a Constitutional Convention.

"I am firmly of the belief that the present needs of Chicago, of Cook County, and of the State at large as well, demand a constitutional convention. We are now laboring under the Constitution of 1870."

Since the year named the President points out the growth of Cook County, in population, from 300,000 to 2,000,000, with no change in laws.

"The convention," says Mr. Healy, "should change our present Constitution to permit the Legislature to pass a bill creating the County of Chicago and permitting its separation from the outlying townships in Cook County. As our Constitution now stands, no county can contain less than 400 square miles. There are 960 square miles in Cook County. If then we should take the 187 square miles which compose the City of Chicago and any additional well inhabited territory which it might be advisable to include, we would then have a basis to go upon. Laws could then be made by the Legislature applicable to the conditions of municipal life which exist in Chicago, but which do not exist in the other territory embraced in the present limits of Cook County.

"I would therefore recommend the appointment of two members of the commission for the purpose of bringing about a call for a constitutional convention with a view of ultimately accomplishing something along the lines I have indicated."

County Treasurer Kochersperger's annual report shows the net amount paid in the Treasury to have been $2,239,846.

Commissioner Allen introduced a resolution limiting the character of supplies furnished the poor to substantials, and limiting the daily cost of feeding jail prisoners to 25 cents, with a proviso that the contract with the Sheriff be terminated if the General Assembly permits the county to make other arrangements.

ATTACHMENT SUITS FOR D. R. SHIVELY

South Water Street Creditors Take Legal Action Against the Ex-Commission Merchant.

D. R. Shively, a commission merchant who has been doing business for some time at No. 125 South Water street, went out of business suddenly between Saturday night and Sunday night, and several creditors in South Water street are left in the lurch. Shively had his accounts well collected and had disposed of nearly all his commodities. Some attachment suits have been commenced on a few belongings of Shively which are now stored at No. 125 South Water street.

NEW PHASE OF WOODS-JACOBS CASE.

Motion Made Before Judge Grosscup to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction.

The Woods vs. Jacobs litigation came up before Judge Grosscup yesterday afternoon on a motion to dismiss on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. Clarence A. Knight is charged by Jacobs in his answer with having received $10,000 as commission on the sale of the road without having earned it. The hearing will be continued this morning.

"Beauties of Our Line."

A musical description of the points of interest reached via "The Iron Mountain Route." For free copy call on or address

BISSELL WILSON, D. P. A.,
No. 111 Adams street, Chicago.

POLICY HOLDERS MAY ASK INJUNCTION

Troubles in the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society Likely to Be Taken Into the Courts.

Certain troubles which have existed between the officers and policyholders of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society will probably result today in the policyholders asking the Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the Board of Directors from the election of officers for the present year at a meeting announced for next Thursday.

At the annual meeting of the members held on Jan. 23, 1896, the policyholders brought against the officers charges of mismanagement and incompetency.

At the same meeting Judge Tuthill, one of the members, was empowered to appoint a committee of five members to make an investigation into the affairs, conduct, and business of the society. The directors refused to permit an investigation, it is said, except on conditions regarded as equivalent to an absolute refusal. The policy-holders also allege that the officers are attempting to reëlect themselves perpetually.

The scheme, as the policy-holders view it, turns on the character of the proxies, which the officers are soliciting members by mail to sign and send to them. On the back is a provision that the proxy shall last until revoked by written notes to the party to whom it is issued and the Secretary of the society.

Some of the members have taken legal advice as to the legality of these proxies, and the result will probably be that the election will be today enjoined. The society has its offices in the Old Colony Building, has 3,000 policy-holders, and has issued $8,000,000 worth of insurance. The President is W. C. Hiscox and the Secretary Charles I. Westerfield.

Sander's Eucalyptol, recognized by Ital. Government and highest med. authorities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, Jan. 25, 1897:

Astor-st., 120 n of Bank, w f, 19⅓x90, m. or l. Jan. 7 [W. H. Warren and wife to R. S. Hotz]	$15,000
California-av., s w cor Monroe-st., e f, 79.74x137¼, Nov. 30, 1896 [M. in C. to C. A. North et al.]	39,189
47th-st., 92 e of Princeton-av., s f, 24x100, Jan. 23 [B. Fitzsimmons to A. E. Burns]	1,900
Fullerton-av., 75 e of Perry-st., s f, 25x125, Jan. 23 [G. Weier to G. W. Avery]	7,000
Lowe-av., 150 s of 28th-st., w f, 25@124, Jan. 22 [F. H. Faile to F. Farr]	1,300
St. Lawrence-av., 298 n of 68th-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 23 [M. Holmgren to C. F. W. Bluhm]	4,000
Premises No. 985 S. St. Louis-av., 25x122½, Jan. 22 [M. P. Traver to J. Knauf]	5,200
Lincoln-pl., 275 n of Garfield-av., w f, 44 1-3 x106, Dec. 9, 1896 [R. Brand to E. Fecker Jr.]	10,000
Florimond-st., 130 e of Franklin, s f, 25x100, Jan. 11 [T. Brueggstradt to A. D. Hannah et al.]	15,000
Noble-av., 241 w of Ashland, n f, 25x125, Nov. 17, 1896 [F. Zapel to V. T. Lund]	1,050
Halsted-st., 118 n of 82d, w f, 50x118¾, Jan. 23 [C. E. Rosbach to J. Bunning]	1,800
106th-st., 391 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 50x125, Dec. 9, 1896 [H. Ton to C. Voss]	1,200
Storms-av., 300 n of 85th-st., w f, 25x125½, May 5, 1896 [C. L. Ward to J. B. Woodruff]	1,700
Otto-st., 168 w of Lincoln, s f, 24x125, Jan. 22 [A. Boecher to T. A. Boecher]	2,500
Lot 1, Block 2, Knudson's sub. to Staves' sub., Jan. 7 [T. J. Knudson to M. L. Anderson]	1,000
Bradley-st., 128 w of N. 63d-av., s f, 125x124, Jan. 25 [C. F. Linscott to G. F. Walter]	1,875
W. 42d-st., 274½ s of 15th, e f, 25x125¼, Jan. 22 [A. Raha to K. Kalvoda]	2,500
W. 19th-st., 300 w of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125, Jan. 23 [M. Smidl to A. Liska]	3,350
Huron-st., 50 w of Campbell-av., s f, 24x12. 8, Jan. 23 [C. Freundt to M. Bork]	2,000
Central Park-av., 250 s of Noble, w f, 125x125, Jan. 25 [E. Washburn to D. J. Hallinan]	6,500
Wood-st., 125 s of 68th, w f, 25x124, July 20, 1889 [E. O. Lamphere et al. to V. Dalia]	1,050
W. 22d-pl., 150 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 75x124, Jan. 19 [M. in C. to The Catholic Bishop of Chicago]	4,465
Perry-st., s e cor Berteau-av., w f, 30x161, Jan. 14 [J. Bobel to C. O'Malley]	2,100
Lowe-av., 225 s of 30th-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 23 [B. F. Collins et al. to D. Hanrahan]	2,900
Washington-st., 101 e of S. 47th-av., s f, 50x180, Jan. 22 [F. H. Lathrop to J. D. Ramsay]	2,500
Roscoe-st., 263 e of Halsted, n f, 33x132, Dec. 26, 1896 [M. in C. to W. J. Head]	2,200

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Mrs. Clara B. Taylor, 2-story frame store and flats, 6810 Peoria-st.	$ 1,200
A. Margeuroth, 1-story frame cottage, 5623 Hermitage-av.	1,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Watseka Conservatory of Music, at Watseka; without capital; musical; incorporators, Lillian Wiley Orebaugh, Josephine Norris, and Virgil M. Bishop.

The Railroad Men's National Protective Association of the United States and Canada, at Chicago; without capital; mutual aid; incorporators, Oliver E. Everett, W. D. Harvey, R. D. Foster, D. Motley, James R. Hawkins, Westley Anderson, and A. W. Nash.

Rush City Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Anton S. Kiefer, Alexander Johnson, James O. Swan, George Cliffe, Randall Scott, and Gustav Ziesenhenne.

The Sons of St. George Athletic Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, George W. Garside, Harry J. Richards, Marshall J. Curtis, Edward D. Williams, William Turner.

The Sobieski Volunteers, at Chicago; without capital stock; social, mutual aid; incorporators, Frank Landnesser, Frank V. Mack, Frank Laszkewicz, and others.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, LADY'S DIAmond brooch on pendant in form of a star. Finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying owner, MRS. M. W. HYDE, 7141 Webster-av., Englewood, Ill., Station O.

LOST—THURSDAY LAST, BLACK AND TAN shepherd dog, white front feet and breast, weight about 40 lbs. Reward for return to 5109 Kimbark-av.

LOST—BETWEEN 677 IONE-PL. AND 46TH-st. and Evans-av., a green worsted cape, trimmed with black lace. Please return to 4558 Evans-av. and receive reward.

LOST—GREEN LEATHER POCKETBOOK, gold trimmings, name inside. Reward by returning to 3932 Lake-av.

LOST—BOOK OF THE C. A. CLUB ON ALLEY L train. Reward given. 481 42d-pl.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JULIUS: COME HOME OR write; don't fail. DR. AND IDA.

PERSONAL—F.: OUR DARLING IS DYING; must see you one hour tonight.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM
WILL SELL
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NO SECURITY REQUIRED.
GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENTS.
ADDRESS J L 51, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PERSONAL—RUPTURE CURED—THE UNdersigned will, upon receipt of name and address, inform any ruptured person how he or she may be cured at small expense, safely, painlessly, and permanently, without any detention from work or business, and not a cent required until cured and satisfied. Address B. E. JENSEN, 3d floor, 115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange. Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMplexion obtained by using Vista Cream Salve; pure, genuine, and harmless; $1 per jar. Vista Toilet Co., Suite 1518 Masonic Temple. Hours, 10 to 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—FOR IMPROVED HITCHCOCK house lamp (kerosene) chimneyless, odorless, noiseless, economical; 26-candle power; standard article; no competition; rapid seller. Sole agent United States, GEO. H. DU BUISSON, 10 Barclay-st., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR 1897 NOVELties; reference and small capital necessary. Address Menominee Elec. and Mech. Co., Menominee, Mich.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR trade for diamond, three very fine sealskin capes. Address V 217, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK; NEW, VERY handsome, 7½ feet high, cathedral strike, polished weights, bevel plate doors; $38, worth $150. Address T 475, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY WILL SACRIfice my new upright piano for part cash and diamonds. Inquire MRS. H. W., 1718 Indiana-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE; COURSES IN SHORThand, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; write for full information.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits; aged 35; can furnish bond; have gilt-edged references. Address S 499, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper and general office help; first-class references; salary $8. Address T 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or office clerk; ten years' experience; understand manufacturing and foundry work; moderate wages. Address T 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant, or office work; plain writer and good figurer; city references. Address S 769, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 at general clerking and office work. Address T 451, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED building association man as secretary or bookkeeper. Address T 457, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER who has had 10 years of practical experience; A1 references. Address T 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant, or office work; plain writer and good figurer; city references. T 472, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT BOY OF 15 in office with chance for the future; experienced; with references. T 460, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL PLUMBer; understands all details of business; city or country. Address T 450, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH experience as nurse, attendant, or valet; also table waiting. Address S 626, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, by a gentlemanly appearing horseman. U. S., 615 N. Claremont-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman, private family; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. V 216, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COACHMAN; UNderstands steam heat; Chicago refs. Address T 471, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; WILL furnish six years' city ref. T 453, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN COMPETENT TO do the estimating and take charge of a printing establishment desires position; is practical and well posted on binding, lithographing, and engraving; also well up on paper and card stock; splendid reference. Address T 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS any kind of position at home. 573 Southport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN; handy with tools; best of city references. Address T 452, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; just over; West Side preferred. 873, N. Fairfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. Call 3144 Fifth-av., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERman nurse; mention wages. 353 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; competent girl. 652 W. Erie, 2d flat, rear.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGrapher; experienced; highest references. Address T 448, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; good penman; moderate salary. Address T 459, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVerness, nurse, or maid in an American family, by an educated and experienced young American woman; would assist in care of house, do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful in a refined home; suburbs preferred; references. Address T 436, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY ADDRESSing envelopes or wrappers. T 456, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN—THORoughly competent, for wholesale house; salesman preferred; state age, references, and salary. Address T 458, Tribune office.

CLERK—A YOUNG MAN IN A PRINTING OFfice to keep set of books and do collecting; prefer one with some trade; must have first-class references. Address T 467, Tribune office.

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MEN—GOOD, LIVE MEN TO HANDLE A SPEcialty among physicians; none but responsible parties need apply. 517 Champlain Bldg.

SALESMAN—TO INTRODUCE AN EXCELLENT new article to grocers; should have a wagon. THE MITCHELL-BRAINARD CO., 11 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING PICTURE FRAME—Who is fully experienced in the business and the trade; no other need apply. Call C. LEWIS, Room 8 Hotel Grace, Chicago.

SALESMAN—WANTING A SIDE LINE SHOULD write us; our goods sell to drug, feed, and general stores. Dairy Medicine Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

SALESMAN—TO SELL THE LIQUOR TRADE our pure beef extract, clam bouillon, etc. Apply at 20 S. Canal-st., National Food Co.

SALESMAN—NOT AFRAID OF WEATHER OR hard work; position permanent. Address T 469, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OR OTHERS WITH MODERATE capital—To take the sale of Blair's Security Fountain Pens, that cannot leak; they produce their own ink; a new and valuable invention. Blair's hand letter copying book (no press required) free, to introduce, with every pen. A rare business chance. Address Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 141 L. Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN—COMPUTING SCALE SALESMEN, Hebrews preferred; call all this week. REID & CO., 55-57 S. Water-st.

SALESMEN—$30 A WEEK SALARY AND EXpenses paid salesmen; experience not necessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St Louis.

SOLICITORS—MALE AND FEMALE; COMPEtent; the complete works of Robert Louis Stevenson; 21 volumes, sumptuously bound and worthy of his great masterpieces; the only authorized edition containing 15 copyrighted books not included in any other set of Mr. Stevenson's works; sales rapid; commission good. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 334 Dearborn-st.

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BOOKBINDERS—ONE FINISHER, ONE FORwarder, one marbler; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

CABINET MAKER—FIRST-CLASS, WHO CAN polish fine fixtures. Address T 465, Tribune office.

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YOUNG MAN—FOR WORK IN PRIVATE FAMily and as valet; must have experience and best of references. Apply at 397 W. Monroe-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience in lumber office and lives on West Side preferred; state reference and salary wanted. Address T 463, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—RELIABLE, STEADY, TO ASSIST IN superintending cutting and storing ice within easy reach of city; experience, references, and wages. Address T 461, Tribune office.

MAN—SUBSCRIPTION BOOK MAN FOR NEW publication; competent man can make desirable arrangement. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 760, 334 Dearborn-st.

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Miscellaneous.

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT OFFICE FURNITURE of the late Gen. Torrence, eighth floor of the Great Northern Building. Office open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Executor.

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FOR SALE—25, 50, OR 90 FEET, PRAIRIE-AV., near 44th-st., very cheap. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

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72x105 feet on Canal, near Bunker, cheap, to close an estate. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Administrator.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 33 feet, south front, on Melrose-st., between Evanston-av. and Lake Shore drive. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

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FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
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From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
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FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND NORTH SHORE residence property. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE $1,000 FOR THE BEST fruit farm I can get with good house. Address S 535, Tribune office.

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MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING, EAST OF State, north of 39th, $120,000; incumbrance $40,000; equity pays 10 per cent net; will exchange for good class clear vacant or improved; OWNERS ONLY.
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MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT; LOANS from $3,000 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; smaller amounts at lowest current rates; prompt service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. of 5th-av.

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$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, WITHout commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

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One sum of $1,500 to $2,000 at 7 per cent.
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Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
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Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
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175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
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94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
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AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

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We carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gas Ranges, Stoves, and Hot Plates. Also coal oil heaters. Come and figure with us. We are still headquarters for the celebrated "Alaska" Refrigerators.
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CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

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ITEMS OF NEEDLESS EXPENSE
Are avoided by purchasing
THE HIGH-GRADE KIMBALL PIANO.

Patti, Nordica, Tamagno, Alvary, Calvé, Eames, the De Reszke brothers, and the leading members of all the grand opera companies that have appeared in Chicago in recent years have recorded their enthusiastic praises of the Kimball piano.

The Kimball pianos are manufactured in Chicago and sold at manufacturers' prices. They are sold at a valuation proportioned to expense of production and restricted to actual and absolute worth.

There are many excellent pianos brought to the West, but the price at which they are sold cannot be limited to their actual value. The railways charge for bringing them here, the merchant adds his profit and the expense of handling and selling them. All these bills are added to the original valuation—added to the price—and footed by the purchaser. This excess of taxation is avoided by purchasing direct of
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., Chicago.

ESTEY & CAMP— ESTABLISHED 1868.

GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
$100 AND UPWARDS.
100 ESTEY PIANOS, SLIGHTLY SHOP WORN, good as new, in HANDSOME MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and OAK CASES, with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Also some NEW ODD STYLES.
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FOR TWO WEEKS.
FOR TWO WEEKS.
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Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly; all rent applied if purchased. CASH OR EASY TERMS.
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A BIG DIFFERENCE
FOR A FEW DAYS.
Upright pianos, 1896 styles, natural woods, 3 pedals, mandolins, etc.
1896 price, $240; now $165.
1896 price, $290; now $185.
1896 price, $325; now $210.
1896 price, $350; now $225.
Only a few of these instruments remain. Intending purchasers should not fail to see them at once.
A few second-hand uprights at corresponding low prices. Square pianos from $25 up. Organs from $15 up.
Renting, tuning, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory, Boston.
Established 1839.

STEINWAY HALL—
FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.
Highest standard and medium grades.
Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our secondhand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros.' Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
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Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

YOU WILL NOT SEE PERFECTION IN THE pianomakers' art until you inspect the
PIANO MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
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PIANO SMITH & BARNES PIANO
QUALITY, DURABILITY, AND PRICE are items to consider. We can interest you if you will call at our warerooms, or send for illustrated catalogues.
J. A. NORRIS CO., 250-252 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF
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ADAM SCHAAF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF Low prices; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS TO RENT.
ADAM SCHAAF
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO SEE THE bargains at
CHASE BROTHERS.
Beautiful designs. Perfect in tone. Fully guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices. Pianos to rent. Easy payments to suit purchaser.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
(Opposite Auditorium.)

LOOK AT THIS—LEFT OVER FROM HOLIDAY trade; slightly used:
1 Haines Bros. $90 | 1 Emerson $ 70
1 Vose & Son 75 | 1 Decker 100
And new pianos at $140, $150, and $175; cash or easy payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—CHICAGO'S OLDEST MAKE; the best for you to buy; also exceptional values in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

$250 BUYS A $500 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIano; $5 per month, and fully guaranteed. "Just think of it." STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

$85 BUYS A WESER BRO. UPRIGHT PIANO; cost two years ago $300. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

CALL 10 TO 5—SACRIFICE LOVELY UPRIGHT piano; cost $425; take $180. R. E. Office, 545 E. 63d-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

LADY MUST SELL HER EXQUISITE UPRIGHT piano to raise money. Address T 261, Tribune.

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$2,500 PER MONTH CAN EASILY BE MADE in this manufacturing business, and $10,000 will buy the right of Ills., or will sell any other State. You need no plant or additional capital, as a prominent factory here will make the device so you can clear 80 per cent. No sale is made of less than $250, and from that to $2,000, and 200 of them can easily be sold in this State within a year without a doubt. As there is nothing of the kind in the market that can be compared to it for real merit, we can back up this assertion by an actual test. It's a great fuel saver and should be used with all boilers of medium or large size. Call and investigate or send for catalogue. E. G. PHILLIPS, Saratoga Hotel.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000; HERE IS one chance in a thousand to get rich; can prove to any one that this is all right; no hurry for the money; investigate. Address T 870, Tribune.

I HAVE AN EXCELLENT THING, AS ANY good business-man will see at a glance, but I must have partner with $2,000 to $3,000 to help push it. Address V 213, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the eighth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 22d, 1897, to the opening of business on February 12th, 1897.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21, 1896.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to John C. McKeon, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of Elder & Stave have dissolved partnership; the business at 1758 N. Clark-st. will be continued by Geo. W. Elder and the business at Lincoln-av. and Robey-st. by Charles R. Stave.
GEO. W. ELDER.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

GOLD CURE FOR WHISKY, OPIUM, AND TObacco habits; infallible method; consultation free. Room 604, No. 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of women; 22 years' practice; private home.

MRS. DR. BELL HANNA—SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC MAN TO MANage branch interests of regular manufacturing business in the South and invest $1,200 to $1,500 in goods, already well advertised, to be carried in stock; salary $125 per month and 25 per cent profits on business done; experience and references required. Address T 906, Tribune office.

FOR A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS I CAN give you the best thing in Chicago for the price asked; such chances are not picked up every day. Address V 214, Tribune office.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., Fort Dearborn Bldg.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 161 Monroe-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST IN GOOD PAYing business; will stand investigation. Address T 464, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—25 H. P. HIGH SPEED CENTER crank automatic engine, 5-inch Gardner governor, 3x6 ft. receiving tank. Address A S 205, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECONDhand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

RARE STAMPS AT AUCTION—STAMPS ON exhibition Jan. 27 to 30 at WOLSIEFFER'S, 201 Clark, near Adams.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ALL THE LUMBER USED IN CONstruction of the platforms at the Coliseum cycle show; joists 2x6 inches and one inch flooring. For further particulars apply to MR. WARDROP, contractor, Coliseum Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3246 WABASH-AV., FLAT 6 — EXCELLENT board; very reasonable; within ½ blk. 33d-st. "L" station.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; moderate rates; conven't location; highest refs.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS; board; family; reasonable rates. MRS. CROWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR LADY, CHILD, AND NURSE, 3 rooms and bath, with board, at an apartment hotel in Hyde Park, permanent; must be reasonable. Address S. STEIN, 3362 Forest-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY WARM COZY ROOMS, PRIvate family. 65 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable light housekeeping, south of 26th-st., and in a strictly first-class neighborhood; references exchanged. Address, stating price, etc., T 449, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PHYSICIAN WANTS good location; have you rooms to rent? South Side preferred. Address T 462, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN, 10 ROOMS, JACKSONblvd., n. e. cor. Lincoln-st.; $40. Doctors, notice.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN HODGES' BUILDING—3 AND 4-room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevator; rent reasonable. 90 22d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STANLEY — 5 AND 6 ROOMS; steam heat, gas ranges. 1017 Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE 6 TO 8 ROOM, STEAM-HEATed flats, very cheap; all in order, modern, desirable. 363 N. State-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 1718 WABASH-AV.; steam heat; elegant repair; will rent low to responsible parties.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—½ PRICE, LARGE MAIN FLOOR and other fine offices. 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LAUNDRY—ONE OF THE VERY best laundry stands in the city, situated in the most thickly populated district of North Side, south of Lincoln Park; has always been a laundry stand; the place has good custom now; can be had at a very moderate rent by responsible party; size 40 ft. by about 60 ft. Address T 476, Tribune office.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 168 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK AND DESK room; state price. Address T 474, Tribune.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS OBTAINED UNDER GUARANTY; reduced rates for good, salable articles; manufactures on hand. ATTY. REICHELT, 1401 Monadnock Block.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
St. Paul.........Feb. 3 | St. Louis........Feb. 17
New York.......Feb. 10 | St. Paul..........Feb. 24
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Indiana.........Jan. 30 | Rhynland.........Feb. 6
WINTER CRUISE.
TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO,
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Friesland........Feb. 3 | Westernland......Feb. 17
Kensington......Feb. 10 | Southwark........Feb. 24
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11am | †Werra, March 6, 10 am
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 am | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 am
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 a. m. | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 am
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North German Lloyd Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N.w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 5¾ hours.
"Majestic," "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
J. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............Feb. 2, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu....Feb. 13, 1 p. m.
DORIC...................................Feb. 23, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 235 Clark-st.
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia.........March 25 | Columbia...........May 13
F. Bismarck........April 8 | F. Bismarck........May 27
Normannia.......April 29 | Normannia..........June 3
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—
Escorted parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, programmes free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
Special Spring Parties sail in April and May by the Southern Route to Italy, etc.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Anchoria, Jan. 30, noon. Ethiopia, Feb. 6th, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	5:00 pm
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
New Orleans & Florida Sp.	*10:40 am	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 232 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:30 am	3:00 pm
Ex. Sunday, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone, Express 721), Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am	c8:10 am
	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†10:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	† 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 9:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:30 a. m., a8:30 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:30 p.m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., a6:20 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	† 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 9:30 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	† 1:10 pm
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		‡ 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 5:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 4:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:45 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	† 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily, †Ex.Sun, ‡Ex.Sat. cEx.Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 6:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	*9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:48 am
Kan City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast	* 2:00 am	* 9:45 am
	* 6:25 pm	*10:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	† 8:35 am	† 1:10 pm
	† 1:25 pm	† 6:30 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:30 pm
Waukesha Local	* 4:05 pm	*10:15 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	‡ 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car	† 7:20 am	† 8:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 6:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 5:00 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 9:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 6:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:30 am	6:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*7:30 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:00 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main [illegible].

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	11:00 pm	10:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:30 am

FOR HARLAN FOR MAYOR.

JOSEPH POWELL URGES HIM AS THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE.

Summarizes His Qualifications, Among Which Are Ability, Courage, Honesty, and a Good Fighter—His Record in the Council in Opposing Corruption Reviewed—Petitions in Circulation Indorsing Him for the Position—His Election Predicted.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people beat Madden and Lorimer at Springfield, but the defeat of these two men was merely the beginning of the fight. So far as the people of this city are concerned the Senatorship is an unimportant office compared with the Mayoralty. The overthrow at Springfield was merely a warming-up exercise for the far bigger battle in the spring, and unless we continue the campaign on the present lines of the people against the machine, and against all machines and every machine, all the fruits of the Springfield victory will be lost.

The men who either actively supported Madden and Lorimer, or secretly lent their assistance to the machine, are forming a new combination. Their purpose is first to humbug the people again and then resume the practices they have carried on for years.

The fear of decent citizens this spring must not be that the gang will put up one of their own kind for the Mayoralty. They were too badly flattened out at Springfield to dare to repeat that experiment. But under the guise of a "business candidate" they will attempt to saddle upon this long-suffering community a man of fair reputation, but a man whom they can manipulate and control. Remember that. A gang that has grown fat on the sale of legislation and public franchises is not going to nominate any man for Mayor whom they cannot manage as they please.

They are casting about now for some fairly honest man to take up to the mount. If he is not weak enough to yield to the temtation, he is not the kind of timber the gang wants. But the gang will find a man to their taste, a man of good general repute, but one who will be flattered by the honor, even though conferred upon him by corruptionists; one who will so tie himself up with expressed or tacit pledges and promises as to fall an easy victim to Madden or men of his kind. They will find such a man and then they will run him hard. We shall hear him called "an honest man," "a clean man," an "incorruptible man," a "business candidate," a "municipal reform man," and all that. But he will be the machine's man. There is the point. Any man that will accept a nomination at the hands of this gang of municipal cutthroats will be the gang's man, and not the people's man.

People to Have a Voice.

Now the people propose to have their own man for Mayor this spring. At least we propose that the people shall have an opportunity to vote for a man of and for the people. We propose that the 12:45 club shall not rule this great city for another two years without a fight. We believe that any man, whatever his standing and reputation in the community may be, who will accept a nomination at the hands of a notoriously corrupt and discredited gang, will be a gang man. This gang, this 12:45 club, Madden, Lorimer, Pease, Hull, and Jamieson, and all the other political buccaneers, must be driven out of office. And not only that, but no man must be allowed to come before the people who owes his nomination to them. We do not propose to stand a candidate from that quarter. We propose to fight him, whoever he may be, and to fight him to the death.

A Mayor who keeps his own record clear by vetoing boodle ordinances, but does not make his veto a flesh-and-blood veto by an aggressive use of his personal influence for honest government is no better than a bag of hay. What Chicago needs is a man of blood and iron for Mayor. A man who will hold no intercourse, either social or political, with public plunderers, whether they sit in the Council Chamber or direct proceedings from the office of a corporation. We want and need a Mayor with so keen a sense of honor that he will give no hostages to boodlers; a Mayor of so high a sense of public duty that he will fight for public rights; a man who will give no quarter to dishonesty, and who does not fear to cry out against it, whatever forces may be arrayed for it.

Names John M. Harlan.

We need a man of courage. We need a man of ability. We need a man of downright uncompromising honesty. And in addition to all that, we need a good fighter. Such a man is John Maynard Harlan.

He has fought the boodlers till they hate the mention of his name. He has been the leader of the plucky minority that has been making such a determined up-hill fight against corruption in the Council; and if it had not been for his long, hard fight against Madden, in and out of the City Hall, I doubt if Madden ever could have been beaten in the State-House. The people of my district, embracing the Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second Wards, have had a taste of his mettle and are extremely anxious that he should run.

Members of the Council minority have joined in the movement and will fight as hard under Harlan as a Mayoral candidate as they have fought under him as leader of the anti-boodle forces in the Council. We have had assurances of support from leading men of every party, nationality, and creed in nearly every ward of the city.

I put it conservatively when I say thousands of men have come to me or to the men who have appointed me their spokesman, to discuss the advisability of requesting Mr. Harlan to run as a Citizens' candidate, regardless of the action of the machine of either party.

Predicts His Election.

If there ever was a popular call for a Citizens' candidate that call has come to Mr. Harlan, and justly, for during the last year he has personified more than any other man the fighting spirit of municipal reform that has arisen among the people of this city. He cannot refuse the general demand, and we believe he will not shirk his duty at any expense of time or business.

The petition for Mr. Harlan's nomination is now in circulation, and within a short time his nomination as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor will be an accomplished fact and he will have no choice but to accept. Then he will begin our fight on the platform, "No Compromise with Rascality," and we will not stop fighting until the votes are counted. I predict that the next Mayor of Chicago will be John Maynard Harlan, and he will be a splendid Mayor.

JOSEPH POWELL.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Gov. Mount of Indiana, in his inaugural address, called attention to the fact that in the last twenty-five years the people of the Hoosier State had paid out $23,000,000 more in premiums to outside insurance companies than had been returned in the shape of losses. As an outcome of the address the Commercial club of Indianapolis appointed a committee to draft a bill to encourage the organization of home companies. It was found by the committee that there is in force a provision requiring all companies incorporated in the State to pay fire losses within sixty days or become liable for a penalty of 10 per cent for each thirty days the loss remains unpaid. This provision does not extend to outside companies, and, it is said, always has been an active bar to the incorporation of home companies. It was found that there were other inequalities.

As a result of the committee's labors four bills have been prepared and were introduced into the Legislature during the last week. One of the four bills repeals the 10 per cent penalty clause. One of them requires the Auditor of State to keep in his office a printed form of fire insurance policies, to be known as the "Standard fire insurance policy of the State of Indiana," the bill stipulating the conditions of such policies. Another, concerning the incorporation of insurance companies, repeals the supplemental act to the law of 1852, passed 1865. This law is along the line of what is required as necessary for the establishment of home companies. It is in sixty-seven sections and fills twenty-three pages of closely printed matter in a pamphlet containing all the laws recommended by the Commercial club.

The fourth bill relates entirely to foreign insurance companies doing business in this State and repeals all conflicting laws.

Senator Lafollette, Chairman of the Senate Insurance committee, to which the bills were referred, has announced that a public meeting will be held some evening this week, at which expressions will be heard concerning this and other proposed bills. At this meeting it is expected that agents from Chicago and Cincinnati will appear and state any grievances they may have.

* * *

The adjourned meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association will be held on Wednesday afternoon. Several changes in the by-laws of the association will be considered.

INQUEST ON JULIA F. JORDAN'S BODY.

Palmer House Physicians and the Undertakers Censured for Not More Promptly Notifying Coroner.

The Coroner's jury, which held an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Julia F. Jordan, at No. 11 Adams street, yesterday afternoon, censured Drs. Evans and Barrett, the Palmer House physicians, for turning the remains over to an undertaker before notifying the Coroner, and the undertakers, Boydston Bros., Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, for embalming the remains before the Coroner had been notified.

The jury found that the woman died from chronic bronchitis and intestinal trouble.

Mrs. Jordan's remains now are in the possession of the Coroner, and the husband has been telegraphed for instructions as to their burial.

The black trunk belonging to Mrs. Jordan was opened at the Coroner's office. Various papers belonging to the dead woman were found, among them a warranty deed for nine lots in Port Angeles Townsite Reserve, a subdivision to Port Angeles, Wash. No will was found. A number of letters addressed to Miss J. H. Flynn, but not stamped, were forwarded. There were several letters written in cipher from San Francisco. A great many love letters, bearing the date of Port Angeles, and signed "Dickie," which were written during the summer of 1896, were found. They were all addressed to Miss J. H. Flynn. Several stamped envelopes were turned up. They were marked in the upper left corner:

RETURN TO
GEORGE WAGNER,
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.,
IN FIVE DAYS.

Deputy Coroner Buckley conducted the inquest.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The following was the record of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals:

349—Burnham et al. vs. North Chicago Street Railway Co.; remanded for new trial.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—5500—James H. Walker Co. vs. Henry Brandenburg; by deflt., $492.44.—8496—Rosa Burton, for use of Leo Roeder, vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,500.—16263—Harris Burton, for use of same, vs. Same; same, $250.

Judge Chetlain—4632—Iretus R. Krurum et al. vs. S. Franklin; on verd., $1,500 and appld.—4822—Delilah H. Russell vs. John Williams; on findg., $1,150 and sat.

Judge Clifford—2707—Chicago Trust and Savings Bank vs. Kate E. Applegate; on verd., $3,715.11.—14444—C. F. Stone Co. vs. Gilbert Witters; on verd., $200.—15489—Lot M. Paul vs. J. R. Paul and J. T. Gill; on verd., $176.62 and appld.

Judge Adams—15836—First Nat. Bk. of Winona, Minn., vs. Charles P. Braslan; by deflt., $5,123.

Judge Burke—9516—J. A. Peisert vs. Mrs. Rosa Marx; on verd., $103.40, ex parte.—15555—Axel Johnson vs. H. Bostrom; on findg., $85.—15952—The Marathon Co. vs. George Heller; on findg., $165 and sat.—11685—Louis Nagle vs. Ernestine Henning; on verd., $456.63.

Judge Baker—11623—Wagg Anderson Woolen Co. vs. M. H. Vehon Co.; by deflt., $1,826.16.—15397—E. B. Seedbury & Co. vs. Joseph R. Barroll; same, $3,230.75.—15132—Edward Dutch et al. vs. Roberts Phillips & Co.; on verd., $65.50.—15442—Peter Young et al. vs. Katharina Matt; on verd., $159.

Judge Dunne—12465—William H. Jennings vs. George V. Hankins; on verd., $239, ex parte.—13720—Leonora Sligh vs. William Barrow; on verd., $43.30; appld.—15138—Schulte Publishing Co. vs. W. C. Brown; on verd., $48; appld.

Judge Tuthill—15769—Hugh Naughton vs. Illinois Sash and Door Co.; by deflt., $274.24.—10789—V. Patterson vs. National School of Electricity; on findg., $115.—14696—E. K. Boyd vs. S. R. Davis; on verd., $140.

Decrees.

Judge Hanecy—371—Thomas vs. Laurence et al.; dec.—10531—Martin Lumber Co. vs. Meufeld Mfg. Co. et al.; dec.

Judge Freeman—4417—Goodkind et al. vs. Wallen et al.; dec. sale.—5321—Kohn vs. Loandowski; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—164338—Anna G. from William L. McGee; div.

Judge Horton—2328—Johnson vs. Shoglund et al.; dec.—1688—Foh vs. Ross et al.; dec. sale.—6135—Free Home Bldg. and Loan and Homestead Assn. vs. Conealy et al.; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 362.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit and District Courts—Contested motions continued.

Judge Baker—United States Circuit Court—Nos. 61, 75, 76, 76a, 76b, 80, 81. No. 70½ on trial.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 3696, 4911, 4202, 4844, 4130. 4685 on trial.

Judge Horton—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from Judge Tuley's January calendar.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 5151, 1866.

Judge Stein—9:30 a. m. Nos. 8548, 11746, 11749, 11892, 11895, 11897, 11899, 12361, 12366, 12367, 12369, 8548. 9647 on trial.

Judge Smith—Nos. 3119, 157816, 13521, 3137, 3138, 9818, 14405, 15048, 2530, 3164, 3167, 3173.

Judge Ball—Judge Freeman's January calendar. Nos. 5113, 4896, 5291, 4452, 4913, 4132.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 6267, 6262, 6271, 6274, 6275, 6444, 6445, 6446, 6448, 6451, 2256, 5477, 1175, 3313, 6082, 4320, 5329, 2998, 2470, 3200, 6459

Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 3242, 4699, 5068, 5074, 5280, 5283, 5496, 5498, 5501, 5502, 2923. No. 5072 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 5961, 7152, 7164, 7233, 7238, 2936, 321, 6785, 6820.

Judge Burke—Nos. 2612, 1950, 1032, 1386, 998, 2567, 2629, 2680, 2668, 2708, 2720.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 911, 3375, 1588, 946, 648, 1649, 1659, 1660, 1733, 1804, 1805, 463, 955, 3464, 1440, 1723.

Judge Chetlain—9:30 a. m.—No. 14657. 10 a. m.—Nos. 9869, 9688, 9876, 9896, 9897, 9898, 9463, 2864, 9464, 8183, 10117, 10118, 10119, 10122, 10123, 10126, 10133, 10317, 10319, 2010, 8199, 8765, 8766, 146146, 9598, 7257, 8367. No. 9888 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 5245, 5572, 3363, 5628, 5639, 5640, 5682, 5690, 5736, 5747, 4646, 5765.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 3170, 3616, 3674, 3034, 3689, 3691, 3723, 3726, 3758, 3804, 3822, 2r11, 247, 1737, 3360, 3261, 2816, 4956, 3209, 3343, 3384. 3537 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m. Motion for new trial in No. 2470.—2 p. m.—Nos. 2840, 3064, 3076, 2938, 3088, 3092, 3159, 2250, 754, 2948. 2425 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 1529, 14812, 2152½, 952, 1314, 2243, 1880, 2262, 2277, 2289, 2314. 2000 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m.—Motions.—10:30 a. m.—Nos. 15806, 12725, 15541, 14002.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—9:30 a. m.—No. 14670. 10 a. m.—Morgan Park specials.

Judge Lovett—County Court—10 a. m.—City specials Nos. 21269, 21147.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—City condemnation calendar Nos. 172276, 172277, 174832, 174829, 173119, 174833, 175444, 175445, 175446, 175487, 1745870, 174830.

Judge Payne—No. 925 on trial. Nos. 7806, 7803, 68, 5029.

Judge Sears [Criminal Court, Branch No. 2]—Call not extneded.

Judge Neely [Criminal Court, Branch No. 4]—Nos. 2547, 2419, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2533, 2548, 2551.

Judge Ewing [Criminal Court, Branch No. 5]—Call not extended.

Judge Tuley [Criminal Court, Branch No. 6]—Nos. 2480, 2194, 2374, 2531, 2532, 2535, 2544, 2545, 2549, 2850.

La Grange Revival Reviewed.

La Grange, Ill., Jan. 25.—Editor of the Tribune.]—Referring to the article in your Sunday issue, in which the misfortune that has befallen Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Abraham, and Mrs. Ebers is attributed to religious excitement brought about by revival services at La Grange Methodist Episcopal Church, I have been requested by the official board, in the interest of truth, to make a brief statement of facts.

Mrs. Ebers has not to our knowledge ever attended any services at the Methodist church. Mr. Abraham and Mr. Goodrich were members at one time, but withdrew by letter about a year ago on account of peculiar views they entertained, and because of their opposition to all entertainments of a social nature in the church. They have not attended with any regularity for the last two years, but have been enthusiastic in mission work at the drainage canal and in neighboring towns during that time. The special services at the M. E. Church began immediately after New Year's, and these gentlemen have been present perhaps half a dozen times, but have not attended at all since Monday of last week. The services have not been attended with any undue excitement and there has been no greater enthusiasm than should prevail at the regular meetings of any evengelical church throughout the entire year.

The article referred to is correct in saying that the pastor, the Rev. J. E. Clancey, has been delivering a series of powerful and convincing discourses which have appealed to the reason and consciences of the people. There have been several conversions and the meetings have been instrumental in bringing about a much better religious feeling and in reviving spiritual interest among the members and congregation.

It is a matter of general and profound regret that this affliction has come upon the two young men, but it is unfair to attribute their misfortune to a series of such well-conducted meetings as have been held at the M. E. Church. The services will continue for several weeks, and the public is cordially invited to come and see for themselves the manner in which they are conducted. And it may not be amiss to say, while the people of La Grange are about as good as the average, a little religious enthusiasm properly disseminated in our midst would not have an unwholesome effect. W. N. BAMENT.

New Line to Washington and Baltimore.

Through sleeper daily from Chicago to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via Monon, C., H. & D., B. & O. S. W., and B. & O. via Cincinnati, on and after Jan. 24. Sleeper ready in Dearborn Station from 9:30 p. m. to 2:45 a. m., arrive Washington 6:47 a. m., Baltimore, 7:55 a. m. Ticket office No. 232 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel.

PRIZE CHICKS ON SHOW

NATIONAL FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION OPENS ITS EXHIBIT.

Two Thousand Displays of All Kinds of Fowl and Birds on View in the Panorama Building — Plymouth Rocks Lead Off with 300 Specimens—Other Varieties of Poultry—Splendid Showing Made by Various Breeds of Pigeons—Open All Week.

Those who admire poultry will find much to delight them at the Panorama Building on the Lake-Front. There the National Fanciers' Association opened its first annual exhibition to the public last evening. It comprises something over 2,000 displays of all kinds of fowls and birds, from the big bronze turkey that lived through the holiday season and now weighs nearly a half hundredweight to the tiniest pigeon, hardly bigger than a robin.

The fanciers themselves say it is the largest display of the kind that has been given within the limits of Illinois since the World's Fair.

Interest naturally centers around the exhibit of poultry, for it is in this that the greatest sums of money are represented. There are scores of fowls here that are worth their weight in silver, if not in gold; and they are such modest-looking birds that the average spectator would be certain to pass them without giving them more notice than he would give to the crates that fill the sidewalks along South Water street.

The largest exhibit is in the barred Plymouth Rock variety. Of these there are fully 300 fowls on show, and they are for the most part handsome, big fellows. They are the favorites with farmers, and, for that matter, they are in great favor with country clergymen who have the proverbial penchant for chicken fricassee.

There is a kindred variety of Plymouth Rock, buff in color, that is shown in good numbers; and for many reasons it is uncommonly interesting even to those untutored in "hen lore," for it is a significant example of what the breeder can do to change the appearance of a favorite fowl. These Plymouth Rocks doubtless had progenitors that were as speckled as any of their neighbors, but they show no indications of the fact. They are all clad in a rich buff coat, and this has been given them by the breeder within six years. The first time the breed was admitted to the "standard" was in 1893 at the World's Fair.

Another interesting variety—and one which interests others besides fanciers—is the white Wyandotte. These are the fowls that the swell chefs of the large cities always prefer as "broilers." They have yellow legs and skin and white pinfeathers, and when young make a dish fit for the king of epicures. This exhibit is large, and so is that of kindred strains, among them the silver-laced Wyandotte.

Next to the Plymouth Rocks the largest exhibit is of light brahmas. They are for the most part "light" only in color, for there are several birds shown that will weigh twenty pounds each. Of the buff cochin also—the variety which is such a great favorite with English fanciers—there is a large display, and the old-fashioned partridge cochin makes a good showing.

Of a less substantial character are the games—the houdans, the leghorns, and the bantams. Yet they generally are more brilliant in plumage, and in point of variety they are infinite. There are leghorns in white, buff, black, and brown, and bantams of apparently every strain known to the larger breeds.

About half of the exhibition is taken up by the displays of pigeons. It is said to be the largest exhibit of the kind ever held in the country. Whether this is true or not, it certainly is a remarkably complete display.

The carriers and homers are sure to attract attention. Several of them have records of from 300 to 500 miles, and there is more than one in the number that could not be bought for $25.

The exhibition will continue through the week, and will be open day and evening.



Too Much Pants

That's the trouble with our stock, there's too much pants goods. So we're offering a thousand patterns of attractive design and splendid wearing quality for our lowest price yet, $4.

It's THE opportunity of every man with legs. They wont last always.

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The best lever Skate ever offered in the world as a premium. It is as light as we consider consistent with strength, and the quality of material used in its construction insures the greatest durability. Upper parts are of crucible steel. Blades of cast steel, polished, and of proper thickness and rock.

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High-class winter undergarments radically reduced to rapidly reduce stock before inventory. It's a very remarkable—very opportune occasion.

48c for ladies' $1 black wool tights—balbriggan union suits—Swiss wool vests and drawers—children's camel hair underwear—all sizes—value to $1.

79c for ladies' $1.25 all-wool equestrienne tights—heavy merino union suits—heavy Balbriggan union suits—heavy wool Swiss ribbed vests—long and short sleeves—values to $1.25.

1.25 for ladies' $2.50 imported Swiss ribbed equestrienne tights—fine wool union suits in silver gray—imported Swiss wool vests—hand crochet neck and armholes—men's all-wool underwear—natural color—double and single breasted—men's heavy "Red Cross" fleece-lined underwear—values to $2.50.

Basement underwear . . . 25c for values up to 65c—men's natural wool underwear—ladies' natural wool underwear—ladies' fleece-lined underwear—children's fleece-lined union suits—children's wool vests and drawers.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

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and comfortable clearing—that half-yearly trade occasion, when thousands of the sharpest shoppers secure supplies for future (if not for present) requirements. Not a regular priced bed-covering in stock.

1.50 for $2.25 comfortables—hand-tufted—silkaline or sateen covered—filled with finest white cotton.

2.50 for $4.00 comfortables—Mandel's well-known fluffy filled, hand-tufted silkaline comfortables—with corded edge.

3.98 for $5.00 blankets—all-wool 11-4 scarlet or gray California blankets—weighing 5½ pounds.

5.00 for $7.00 California blankets—very fine quality—white California wool—silk binding.

7.50 for $10.00 12-4 blankets—strictly all-wool white California blankets—the large 12-4 size.

Basement blankets and comfortables . . . 69c for $1.00 large size gray blankets . . . **97c** for $1.50 extra quality white blankets . . . **$1.29** for $1.75 11-4 white blankets . . . **$1.17** for $1.75 sateen-covered comfortables.

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